MAINE FARMER

AGRICULTURE MECHANIC ARTS GENERAL INTELLIGENCE &c.

VOL. XXVIII. AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 5, 1860. NO. 3.

Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man.

BLACK HAWK.

We in this number present you with a portrait of the celebrated Black Hawk. This breed of horses is now in the ascendant in the Northern and Western States. We believe this is one of the best portraits yet given of this celebrated horse. By the assistance of our friend Howard, of the *Boston Cultivator*, we engaged Marsden to take it from life (in 1855). to illustrate the *Transactions of the Maine Agricultural Societies*, and it has been considered by those who know, a very correct one. Black Hawk was sired by Sherman Morgan; was owned during the latter part of his life by David Hill, Esq., of Bridport, Vt., and the excellence of his stock,—combining, as it does, good size, intelligence, symmetry, elegance of motion, and great speed in trotting,—at once made his services in great demand. Black Hawk died a few years ago, but he has left behind him a numerous progeny—some of which, we think, will undoubtedly prove his equal in all the valuable properties which a horse can possess; and we are happy to know that some of his best are in Maine.

We copy the following in regard to him, from the *Trans ctions* of 1855:

"For the satisfaction of those in Maine who are in possession of Black Hawk horses, we copy the following letters, first published in the *Boston Cultivator*. The first is an extract from a letter of Benjamin Thurston of Lowell, who was for several years the owner of Black Hawk, under whose training he was brought on the trotting course, and by whom he was sold to Mr. Hill, in 1844. Under date of Oct. 7th, 1847, he says:

'It gives me much pleasure to answer your letter, as I feel a great interest in any thing which relates to Black Hawk. I will answer your questions in the order in which they are asked.

1st. Black Hawk was raised by Mr. Twombly of Greenland, (formerly of Durham,) N. H. 2d. He was begotten by Sherman Morgan, owned by Mr. Bellows at that time. 3d. His dam was represented to be a half-blood English mare, raised in New Brunswick. She was finely proportioned, and of great speed. Although never trained, I think she could trot a mile in less than three minutes.'

This letter, it will be noticed, was written nearly eight years ago. To show the estimation in which Black Hawk and his progeny were then held by Mr. Thurston, it will not be out of place to introduce another extract from the same letter, as follows:

'I bought Black Hawk when he was four years old; for six years used him as my family horse, and think him, without exception, the finest horse I ever knew. I have owned a number of horses for the last twenty-five years,—varying from ten to thirty-five at a time,—and have also been in the habit of purchasing the finest I could find for sale; but if the choicest qualities of the best horses I ever owned were combined, I do not think they would produce an animal to surpass Black Hawk. In the first place, he is the best roadster I ever drew rein over. I have frequently driven him fifty miles in half a day, and once drove him sixty-three miles in seven hours and fifteen minutes. He did it with perfect ease, and indeed I never saw him appear fatigued. At the time I owned him, I believe he could have trotted one hundred miles in ten hours, or sixteen miles in one hour, or one mile in two minutes and forty seconds. In the second place, he has the best disposition of any horse I ever knew, and is perfectly safe for a lady to ride or drive. Thirdly, he will draw as kindly as any team-horse. His stock is unequalled. There is in this part of the country some ten or twelve of his get, five or six years old. These can trot a mile in from two minutes fifty-five seconds to two minutes thirty-five seconds, and sell at prices ranging from $500 to $1000. They are finely proportioned, good sized, nice gaited, hardy, compact animals.'

We next introduce an extract from a letter written by John Bellows of Lancaster, N. H., (owner of the horse Sherman Morgan,) to David Hill of Bridport, Vt. It comprises an interesting description of the sire of Black Hawk. Its date is March 24th, 1848:

'In answer to inquiries relative to the origin of your famous horse Black Hawk, I state that he was foaled at Durham, N. H., the property of Ezekiel Twombly, now of Greenland, N. H. She was a good sized, fast trotting, black mare, resembling, in appearance, the Messenger stock of horse. His sire, old Sherman Morgan, was truly a prodigy among horses. He was fourteen and a half hands high; his greatest weight while owned by me, 925 lbs; of chestnut color; well strung in cord; muscular; in action exhibiting wonderful strength and agility; though apparently mettlesome, yet easy of control; sagacious and patient in trouble, and of machless endurance. He had a lively countenance, with an amiableness of expression, captivating, in effect beyond any horse I have ever seen. He was foaled at Lyndon, Vt., in 1815, the property of James Sherman, Esq., and died at my stable, in January, in 1835. But for this animal, Morgan horses would never had the celebrity they enjoy. His dam was bought by Sherman Morgan of Dr. Fiske of Providence, R. I., and was said to have been imported. She was of good size, and fine appearance; of a chestnut color; elegant in action, and a speedy trotter. His (Sherman Morgan's) sire was the Goss (or Justin) Morgan, brought to Randolph, Vt., by Col. Morgan.'"

HORTICULTURAL PUBLICATIONS.

The few Horticultural periodicals in the United States appear to be doing a good business, and we hope they all obtain the support which they deserve.

Hovey's Magazine of Horticulture, the Pioneer among us of these periodicals has just completed its 25th volume. It has been and still is a valuable journal, and has been instrumental in disseminating a great amount of valuable knowledge in this indispensable department of cultivation. C. M. Hovey continues at the editorial helm. Published at Boston every month.

THE HORTICULTURIST. This excellent Monthly has commenced its 15th volume. It is now in the hands of that well known enterprising agricultural book publisher, C. M. Saxton, or rather of Saxton, Barker & Co., 25 Park Row, N. Y. It has until recently been under the editorial charge of J. J. Smith, who gave his valedictory last month at the close of the volume and retires. Who succeeds him, we are not informed. Mr. Smith's labors were of good service to the cause, and the Horticulturist is a work of great merit.

THE GARDENER'S MONTHLY. This is a young laborer in the cause, and takes hold with a zeal and racy vigor which gives promise of being a strong spoke in the wheel. Thomas Mechan, a skillful, scientific, and practical horticulturist, is editor. Published in Philadelphia every month, and full of good matter, useful to everybody. It commences the second volume this month.

For the Maine Farmer.

SHEEP HUSBANDRY—QUERY.

What is the best work on sheep husbandry? Who has it for sale, and at what price?

A SUBSCRIBER.

NOTE. We think one of the best works on sheep husbandry is one called "The American Shepherd," by L. A. Morrell, a successful and extensive wool grower of New York. Price about $1.25. There is also a very good work by Randall & Co., N. Y., entitled "Randall's Sheep Husbandry." Price $1.25. These can be obtained by sending to Saxton, Barker & Co., 25 Park Row, N. Y.

A very modest, but useful work was prepared some twenty years ago by a committee of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society, and published under their direction, called "The Northern Shepherd." Price 50 cts. A copy of the last can be obtained at the *Maine Farmer* Office.

ED.

For the Maine Farmer.

CULTURE OF ONIONS.

MR. EDITOR:—Your favor of the 19th instant, is just received. I should be pleased to communicate, for the information of your readers, what I have learned about the culture of the onion by observations the last thirty years, had not the story of their culture been so often repeated as to become stale.

In 1847, I condensed in the form of an essay, then published in the *Essex Transactions*, the leading features of this culture, under the following heads:

1. The preparation of the land.
2. Fertilizers best fitted for their growth.
3. The growing and planting of the seed.
4. The care necessary while growing.
5. The blights to which the crop is liable.
6. The curing of the crop.

I am not aware that much can be added to what was then said, except the recent experience of the injurious operations of *the maggot*, by which acres have been entirely destroyed; nevertheless, some of our good cultivators have succeeded in growing several thousands of bushels the last season, and selling them as high on an average as three dollars per bushel; and in so doing, have realized a generous compensation for the use of their land and labor.

1. *Preparation of the land.* Any soil, of substance equal to growing 40 or 50 bushels of Indian corn to the acre, will grow onions—the better the soil the better the crop. Let the land be plowed to the full depth of the soil, and liberally manured. Let it be planted with corn, and carrots, until it is completely pulverized. Let it be plowed early in the spring, and let the manure be thoroughly intermingled with the soil. Let all obstructions to the free distribution of the seed be removed from the surface, and let the ground throughout be thoroughly prepared for the reception of the seed. This is distributed by machines fitted for the purpose, in rows fourteen inches apart, as true as a line can be drawn. This is essential, because of the facility afforded for the use of the onion-weeder. After the land has been once thoroughly plowed and pulverized, shallow plowing is usually practiced—say not deeper than can be conveniently done with one horse—from four to six inches. The next material point to be considered, is to get the land ready early—there are so many obstructions in the way of maturing the crop in our climate. No good cultivator permits weeds to grow at all among his onions, and consequently, is specially careful that the seeds of weeds shall not be scattered upon the land, either in the manure or otherwise. A bunch of parsley will readily destroy a peck of onions.

2. *Fertilizers best fitted to promote the growth of the onion.* Good stable manure, old and well fined, is always a healthy dressing. Let it be applied generously—six, eight or ten cords to the acre. Muscle bed is a good application for onions. Guano does very well. But there is nothing quite equal to barn manure, thoroughly rotted and fined, spread upon the surface, so as to give a quick start to the crop. The success of the crop depends very much upon an early start. Onions thus started are much better protected from every class of blights, and especially from that chief of devourers, the maggot. This is so well known that I need not describe it; and as to the remedy for them, there is none to my knowledge worth naming. Ashes, leached or not leached, are a good application to the onion field, and are very much used by the growers of onions in this vicinity.

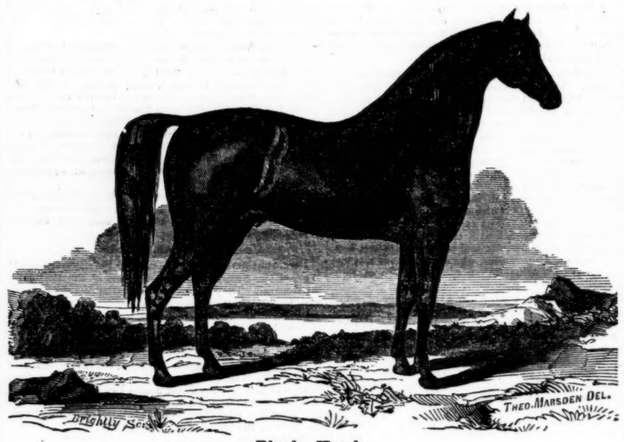
All the variety of onions are grown more or less, but chiefly the silver-skin. Good cultivators are careful to grow their own seed; and to do this to perfection, they select onions of the form they wish to grow, for this purpose. They grow them where no bad seed can intermingle with them. Very much depends upon procuring and preserving the seed pure. As well may you hope to grow figs from thistles, as good onions from poor seed.

If these crude suggestions shall be deemed of any value, perhaps I may, upon reflection, and upon consulting some the *hard hands* experienced in turning the soil, send you something additional of more value.

Very truly yours,

J. W. PROCTOR.

So. Danvers, Dec. 22, 1859.



Black Hawk.

For the Maine Farmer.

BETHEL FARMERS' CLUB.

The annual meeting of the Bethel Farmers' Club was held this evening, when the following were elected officers for the ensuing year:

President—Gilman Chapman.
Vice President—S. H. Chapman.
Secretary—A. L. Burbank.
Treasurer and Librarian—J. A. Twitchell.
Committee on Subjects—D. F. Brown, A. L. Burbank, M. A. Mason.

On motion of A. L. Burbank,

Whereas the members of the Bethel Farmer's Club having learned with pleasure the action of the Androscoggin Agricultural Society towards instituting a Department of Agriculture at Lewiston,

Resolved, That the members of the Club sign a petition to the State Legislature for aid in the endowment of said Department of Agriculture.

Our Club commences anew, with flattering prospects, and we are looking forward to many pleasant hours, as we weekly gather around the firesides of our different members, to discuss the subjects proposed, and report upon the success or failure of the crops the present year.

I am aware that you have frequently called attention, Mr. Editor, to the importance of these societies, yet the more I see of the workings of our Club, the change it has wrought in public opinion, the spirit of inquiry it has excited among our members, to become better informed with everything connected with the farm, garden and orchard, and, aside from all practical utility, the social spirit it begets among neighbors, and the general good feeling it promotes, is argument enough that there should be one at least in every town in Maine. But I am occupying too much space in your valuable paper.

Subject for our next discussion—Manures—their quality, preservation and application.

Adjourned to the parlor to partake of some splendid Hubbardston Nonsuch apples furnished by mine host, Dr. J. Fanning, and to meet Wednesday Evening, Dec. 28, 1859, at the house of the President.

B.

Bethel, Dec. 21, 1859.

For the Maine Farmer.

THAT TOAD.

MR. EDITOR:—In the *Farmer* of the 22d Dec., you say: "A writer in the North Carolina (carry-a-lie-in'er) *Farmer* tells how a toad pulls off his pants." Now your humble correspondent was the witness of that toad here in Massachusetts, and wrote the piece for the *N. E. Farmer*, which you have got as above, clipped a little. I saw that toad take off his skin over twenty years ago, and did not know but it was well known by students of natural history that they did so. But as I have never seen anything in books about it, I thought I would put the account of it in the *N. E. Farmer* at the same time I gave you the Turtle story. Mr. Oliver Sampson, of this place, saw a toad do the same thing. Their swallowing the skin in the act of taking it off accounts for their not being seen like those of snakes. His toadship looked very nice when he had stripped. Before he was brown with black spots, but afterwards, he was almost white with brown spots. But he felt so nice and lively in his new dress, that he spoilt it; for while it was yet moist, he hopped nimbly away amongst the dust which stuck all over him, with a few jumps, and he was as brown as ever.

CALEB BATES.

Kingston, Mass.

NOTE. The toad article to which our friend refers, was put into the *Farmer* unbeknown to us. He knows that we should'nt have sent a Yankee toad all the way to North Carolina to take his jacket off.—ED.

For the Maine Farmer.

A FANNING MACHINE.

MR. EDITOR:—The *Farmer* of the 15th has just come to hand, in which I observe a communication from "J. S. C.," of Salisbury, in this Province, respecting "Fanning Machines," and as you invite correspondence on the subject, I have taken up my pen to say that for the last ten years, we have used "Kearney's," in this neighborhood. They are manufactured at Woodstock, about thirty-five miles from here, and cost from $12 to $16, and so far as I have been able to find out, give every satisfaction. I have owned five or six of them during the above period, which have been disposed of from time to time to persons from back settlements who have not had an opportunity of getting them direct from the manufactory. One thing further I may say in their favor, and that is, that I have never heard of one of them having been abandoned for any other description of machine. J. S. C. could address "Anthony Kearney, Fanning Machine Manufacturer, Woodstock, N. B.

Mr. K. would no doubt send to Fredericktom or St. John by teams going thence in winter, or by steamboat in summer; thence by mail to Salisbury.

H.

☞ Remember, that scrupulous cleanliness is essential to the healthful warmth of the feet.

For the Maine Farmer.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

MR. EDITOR:—I have never been a great traveler outside of Maine, yet from the best information which I could obtain, I have long been of the opinion, that Maine is as good a country to live in, all things considered, as there is in the world, and at the present time holds out as much promise to the agriculturist. A few weeks residence in the interior of Massachusetts, and the truly beautiful and far-famed valley of the Connecticut river, has by no means changed my views in this respect. The land in this valley is unquestionably of superior quality, but it is in the possession of wealthy old settlers, and could not be obtained for any price within the reach of any who wish to emigrate. Indeed, none look here for this purpose. And yet I am not sure that we have not as rich and fertile lands in Maine as even the valley of the Connecticut. In relation to the land on the Dead river, and the Aroostook, I cannot speak from personal observation, but from representations, think it cannot be much inferior, to say the least; while I believe I have seen land equal to it, in the elements of productiveness, on some of the tributaries of the Androscoggin in Oxford county, if not on the Sandy river in Franklin.

Wealth and science have done much for agriculture in this State, in the vicinity of the large cities and towns, but to a great extent they had to overcome the disadvantages of a hard, sterile soil, not so good by a great deal as the average in Maine. Travelers admire the splendid farms in the vicinity of Boston, and seem to think there is some superior excellence in their natural condition; but I believe, that with the expenditure of the same amount of skill and money on most any of our Maine farms, we could have better results. We are yet young, and have just begun to develop our resources. Our lack is not fertile soil surely, but age and maturity, money and markets. That there are more farms here that would be prized at a higher figure than in Maine, is evident, and for obvious reasons. First, because real estate is higher in proportion; and second, because they have been longer under improvement and more science and money have been expended on them.

In constructing and arranging farm buildings, I think more taste and skill is displayed in Maine than here in the valley of the Connecticut; because our State is new, our styles are fresher, and we have had an opportunity to introduce the later improvements for beauty and convenience; whereas here, though the farm buildings give us the impression of wealth, to a great extent, they are of a by-gone style. In my walks among the farms in this ancient town of Northampton, I have seen few barns which would compare, for capacity, convenience or style of finish, with such as are commonly met with in our counties of Androscoggin, Oxford, Cumberland, or other counties of Maine. The houses here are mostly large—larger in propertion than the barns—but few of them are of the fresh modern styles, like many of our beautiful farm cottages.

The low intervale at this place, which forms a wide belt on each side of the river within the valley, is said to be valued at from $400 to $500 per acre, and yet it is so liable to overflow that no buildings or fences can be maintained upon it. For this reason the owners live back on higher ground; and the river is not approached by roads and residences to its very banks like most of our rivers. They cultivate a great deal of the broom corn here, which is said to be a profitable operation; and another article which may be as profitable to the producer, but of doubtful benefit to the world. I allude to tobacco. The Creator undoubtedly had some good design in making it, although I am unable to say what that design was. Certain I am, however, that the common use of it by men, women and boys, is a perversion of that design. God never could have intended that poisonous, filthy weed for human beings to chew, smoke and snuff.

Northampton is the shire town of Hampshire county, and, of course, has its Court House and Jail—the latter presenting a very fine exterior, and would be taken by the stranger for anything but the home of felons and rogues in general. It is not connected with the other county buildings, like our jail in Auburn, nor are the county buildings, as a whole, so fine. But this is a grand old village, with many attractions. From my point of observation, it must afford a charming prospect in summer, when its trees, all intermingled with the buildings,—among which are some noble, grand old elms,—shall be clothed with foliage. Among the objects of interest to the public, we may mention the Asylum for the Insane—a noble structure, standing on an eminence southwest from the village, something like a mile distant. This is a substantial brick edifice, capable of accommodating some hundreds of patients, and said to be exceedingly well conducted. It is, I believe, the third institution of the kind in the State. Verily, Massachusetts is liberal in this direction—but it would seem they must be a mad people to need such an abundant provision for this class of persons. However, such noble institutions for the care of such unfortunate persons, are an honor and an ornament to the State.

Round Hill, also, is a notable place among the objects of interest in this town. This is rightly named. It is a regular Round Hill, rising up from the valley a little north of west of the village, containing about one hundred acres; and with its few few neat private residences, and the ample water-cure establishment of Dr. Halsted, with its twenty-five rods of front and four stories high, all inclosed in stately groves and forests, it becomes an object of interest from any standpoint in town, or for several towns around. At the same time, it affords a point of observation from which the eye takes in a large compass of the most charming scenery. If you should once take a walk through its groves, inhale its fresh and invigorating air, and take a survey of the surrounding landscape, you would not wonder that so many invalids resort here for health, and when here, get well so fast. God has a purpose in every thing he makes, and Round Hill seems to be devoted to its legitimate use. I am contented here while in the pursuit of health, or any where with a worthy object, but Maine is the place of my birth, the home of my childhood and youth, and the scene of my mature labors, and Maine I love, and hope to rest on her bosom in my declining years, and to lay my earthly form, when no longer needed, in its friendly embrace.

D. T. S.

Round Hill Water-Cure, Dec. 9, 1859.

For the Maine Farmer.

LETTERS FROM THE PROVINCES.—NO. 13

MR. EDITOR:—The Dutch element in the population of Nova Scotia is confined to the region bordering on the Mahom Bay. The town of Lunenburg may be called the Dutch town of this Province. There is, however, a locality in the city of Halifax, bearing this name from the circumstance of the first emigrants from Germany occupying this position, and establishing a church, and building a chapel which remains to this day, with the king of the barn-yard upon its steeple—the peculiar symbol of Dutchdom all over the world.

They retain most of their distinguishing traits of nationality—speak the German language—work their oxen by the horns, and make their carts and wagons and farming utensils generally after the "pattern shown them in the Mount," where the Ark rested after the flood. Their farms indicate a commendable spirit of industry, and their barns and granaries show that they are a provident and frugal people. The women take care of the crops and gather in the harvest, while the men are away in the lumber forests, or out upon the fishing grounds; and this will account for the fact, that in all Dutch settlements the cattle are much better housed than the people. The women are out with the crops and the cattle, more than indoors with the china and children; and hence Buck and Brindle are better provided for than Hanz and Huldah and the rest of the brood of bipeds!

In religion, they are Lutherans, and support a church and minister of their own faith, and hear the Gospel, every one of them in his own tongue. By separating themselves from the rest of the world, and a long series of intermarriages, they are evidently degenerating, and will in a few generations become weak and imbecile, unless Providence shall interfere and cause them to give their sons and daughters in marriage to the sons and daughters of the surrounding tribes.

The Scotch, also, occupy certain localities, although the descendants of the original Scotch emigrants are scattered all over the country, and may be known by their rich brogue and stubborn self-will. The island of Cape Breton and the town of Pictou are settled in a great measure by the pure Scotch, who retain all the peculiarities of their nation. Perhaps no class of the population of this Province, or of any other country, possess nobler traits of character, in all that tends to elevate and enrich a country, and add dignity and stability to its institutions, than this class. As a people, they are strong and vigorous in body and mind, and eternally fixed in their moral and religious principles—industrious, frugal and patriotic. They are here in Nova Scotia, just what they were in their own Highlands—strong, free, brave, and lovers of home and country. This Province owes much of its present position and future prospects to the Scotch element in its population. Some of her most commanding intellects, and brightest geniuses, in her courts and council chambers, are of this class; and the full, rough brogue of Scotia's dialect enriches the spoken literature of this country.

The Catholic Irish are numerous in this Province. They are here just what they are in Augusta, Boston, New York, and in their own land of the Shamrock and St. Patrick. I need not attempt any description of them. Their peculiar traits, and the anomalous position they occupy in this and every other free country, are known to every politician and protestant throughout the world, and their existence in a popular government, or in a country of equal laws and free institutions, is to be viewed with serious apprehension from the simple fact that their allegiance is to a foreign potentate, who holds their hearts and hands by the strongest of all ties—religious faith and obligation. Aside from this bondage to a foreign power, which is eternally antagonistic to progress and freedom, there is not, on the soil of Nova Scotia, a class of population more important to the development of its resources, or more generous in its contributions to the poor and needy. In all the general traits of character—industry, frugality, hospitality, and generous impulses and benevolent deeds, the Catholic Irish stand pre-eminent. And if the time shall ever come when they shall break away from the fearful spell which now binds them, soul and body, to the Pope of Rome, any country may feel proud to have them as an element in its population.

There are also a great many Protestant Irish in these Provinces. They, unlike the Catholics, are settled in the rural districts, and are classed with the best farmers of the country. The best butter in the market comes from the dairies of the north of Ireland emigrants. I have visited some of their dairies, and found them well arranged and all things about them in perfect order.

In my next I shall speak of the other classes of the population, &c., &c.

G.

Political.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Our deep and heart-felt gratitude is due to that Almighty Power which has bestowed upon us such varied and numerous blessings throughout the past year. The general health of the country has been excellent; our harvests have been unusually plentiful, and prosperity smiles throughout the land. Indeed, notwithstanding our demerits, we have much reason to believe, from the past events in our history, that we have enjoyed the special protection of Divine Providence ever since our origin as a nation. We have been exposed to many threatening and alarming difficulties in our progress; but on each successive occasion the impending cloud has been dissipated at the moment it appeared ready to burst upon our head, and the danger to our institutions has passed away. May we ever be under the divine guidance and protection.

OCCURRENCES AT HARPER'S FERRY.

Whilst it is the duty of the President "from time to time to give to Congress information of the state of the Union," I shall not refer in detail to the recent sad and bloody occurrences at Harper's Ferry. Still, it is proper to observe that these events, however bad and cruel in themselves, derive their chief importance from the apprehension that they are but symptoms of an incurable disease in the public mind, which may break out in still more dangerous outrages, and terminate at last in an open war by the North to abolish slavery in the South. Whilst, for myself, I entertain no such apprehension, they ought to afford a solemn warning to us all to beware of the approach of danger. Our Union is a stake of such inestimable value as to demand our constant and watchful vigilance for its preservation. In this view let me implore my countrymen, North and South, to cultivate the ancient feeling of mutual forbearance and good will towards each other, and strive to allay the demon spirit of sectional hatred and strife now alive in the land. This advice proceeds from the heart of an old public functionary whose services commenced in the last generation, among the wise and conservative statesmen of that day, now nearly all passed away, and whose first and dearest earthly wish is to leave his country tranquil, prosperous united and powerful.

We ought to reflect that in this age, and especially in this country, there is an incessant flux and reflux of public opinion. Questions which, in their day, assumed a most threatening aspect, have now nearly gone from the memory of men. They are "volcanos burnt out, and on the lava and ashes, and squalid scoria of old eruptions, grow the peaceful olive, the cheering vine, and the sustaining corn." Such, in my opinion, will prove to be the fate of the present sectional excitement should those who wisely seek to apply the remedy, continue always to confine their efforts within the pale of the Constitution. If this course be pursued, the existing agitation on the subject of domestic slavery, like everything human, will have its day, and give place to other and less threatening controversies. Public opinion in this country is all powerful, and when it reaches a dangerous excess upon any question, the good sense of the people will furnish the corrective, and bring it back within safe limits. Still, to hasten the auspicious result, at the present crisis, we ought to remember that every rational creature must be presumed to intend the natural consequences of his own teachings.

Those who announce abstract doctrines subversive of the Constitution and the Union must not be surprised should their heated partisans advance one step further, and attempt by violence to carry these doctrines into practical effect. In this view of the subject it ought never to be forgotten that, however great may have been the political advantages resulting from the Union to every portion of our common country, these will all prove to be as nothing should the time ever arrive when they cannot be enjoyed without serious danger to the personal safety of the people of fifteen members of the confederacy. If the peace of the domestic fireside throughout these States should ever be invaded—if the mothers of families within this extensive region should not be able to retire to rest at night without suffering dreadful apprehensions of what may be their own fate and that of their children before morning—it would be vain to recount to such a people the political benefits which result to them from the Union.

Self-preservation is the first instinct of nature; and therefore any state of society in which the sword is all the time suspended over the heads of the people, must at last become intolerable. But I indulge in no such gloomy forebodings. On the contrary, I firmly believe that the events at Harper's Ferry, by causing the people to pause and reflect upon the possible peril to their cherished institutions, will be the means, under Providence, of allaying the existing excitement and preventing future outbreaks of a similar character. They will resolve that the Constitution and the Union shall not be endangered by rash counsels, knowing that, should "the silver cord be loosed or the golden bowl be broken * * at the fountain," human power could never reunite the scattered and hostile fragments.

SLAVERY IN THE TERRITORIES.

I cordially congratulate you upon the final settlement by the Supreme Court of the United States of the question of slavery in the Territories, which had presented an aspect so truly formidable at the commencement of my administration. The right has been established of every citizen to take his property of any kind, including slaves, into the common Territories belonging equally to all the States of the confederacy, and to have it protected there under the federal constitution. Neither Congress nor a Territorial Legislature nor any human power has any authority to annul or impair this vested right. The supreme judicial tribunal of the country, which is a co-ordinate branch of the government, has sanctioned and affirmed these principles of constitutional law, so manifestly just in themselves, and so well calculated to promote peace and harmony among the States.

It is a striking proof of the sense of justice which is inherent in our people, that the property in slaves has never been disturbed, to my knowledge, in any of the Territories. Even throughout the late troubles in Kansas, there has not been any attempt, as I am credibly informed, to interfere in a single instance with the right of the master. Had any such attempt been made, the judiciary would doubtless have afforded an adequate remedy. Should they fail to do this hereafter, it will then be time enough to strengthen their hands by further legislation. Had it been decided that either Congress or the Territorial Legislature possess the power to annul or impair the right to property in slaves, the evil would be intolerable. In the latter event, there would be a struggle for majority of the members of the Legislature at each successive election, and the sacred rights of property held under the Federal Constitution would depend for the time being on the result. The agitation would thus be rendered incessant whilst the Territorial condition remained, and its baneful influence would keep alive a dangerous excitement among the people of the several States.

Thus has the status of a Territory, during the intermediate period from its first settlement until it shall become a State, been irrevocably fixed by the final decision of the Supreme Court. Fortunate has been this for the prosperity of the Territories, as well as the tranquillity of the States. Now, emigrants from the North and the South, the East and the West, will meet in the Territories on a common platform, having brought with them that description of property best adapted, in their own opinion, to promote their welfare. From natural causes the slavery question will, in each case, soon virtually settle itself; and before the Territory is prepared for admission, as a State, into the Union, this decision, one way or the other, will have been a foregone conclusion. Meanwhile the settlement of the new Territory will proceed without serious interruption, and its progress and prosperity will not be endangered or retarded by violent political struggles.

When, in the progress of events, the inhabitants of any Territory shall have reached the number required to form a State, they will then proceed, in a regular manner, and in the exercise of the rights of popular sovereignty, to form a constitution preparatory to admission into the Union. After this has been done, to employ the language of the Kansas and Nebraska act, they "shall be received into the Union, with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission." This sound principle has happily been recognized, in some form or other, by an almost unanimous vote of both Houses of the last Congress.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

All lawful means at my command have been employed and shall continue to be employed, to execute the laws against the African slave trade. After a most careful and rigorous examination of our coasts and a thorough investigation of the subject, we have not been able to discover that any slaves have been imported into the United States, except the cargo by the Wanderer, numbering between three and four hundred. Those engaged in this unlawful enterprise have been rigorously prosecuted; but not with as much success as their crimes have deserved. A number of them are still under prosecution.

Our history proves that the fathers of the republic, in advance of all other nations, condemned the African slave trade. It was, notwithstanding, deemed expedient by the framers of the constitution to deprive Congress of the power to prohibit "the migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit" "prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight."

It will be seen that this restriction on the power of Congress, was confined to such States only as might think proper to admit the importation of slaves. It did not extend to other States, or to the trade carried on abroad. Accordingly, we find that so early as the 22d March, 1794, Congress passed an act imposing severe penalties and punishments upon citizens and residents of the United States who should engage in this trade between foreign nations. The provisions of this act were extended and enforced by the act of 10th May, 1800.

Again, the States themselves had a clear right to waive the Constitutional privilege intended for their benefit, and to prohibit, by their own laws, this trade at any time they thought proper to, previous to 1808. Several of them exercised this right previous to that period, and among them some containing the greatest number of slaves. This gave to Congress the immediate power to act in regard to all such States, because they themselves had removed the Constitutional barrier. Congress accordingly passed an act on 28th February, 1803, to prevent the importation of certain persons into certain States where, by the laws thereof, their admission is prohibited." In this manner the importation of African slaves into the United States was, to a great extent, prohibited some years in advance of 1808.

As the year 1808 approached, Congress determined not to suffer this trade to exist even for a single day after they had the power to abolish it. On the 2d of March, 1807, they passed an act to take effect "from and after the first day of January, 1808," prohibiting the importation of African slaves into the United States. This was followed by subsequent acts of a similar character, to which I need not specially refer. Such were the principles and such the practice of our ancestors more than fifty years ago in regard to the African slave trade.

It did not occur to the revered patriots who had been delegates to the Convention, and afterwards became members of Congress, that in passing these laws they had violated the Constitution which they had framed with so much care and deliberation. They supposed that to prohibit Congress, in express terms, from exercising a specified power before an appointed day, necessarily involved the right to exercise this power after that day had arrived.

If this were not the case, the framers of the Constitution had expended much labor in vain. Had they imagined that Congress would possess no power to prohibit the trade either before or after 1808, they would not have taken so much care to protect the States against the exercise of this power before that period. Nay more, they would not have attached such vast importance to this provision as to have excluded it from the possibility of future repeal or amendment to which other portions of the Constitution were exposed. It would, then, have been wholly unnecessary to engraft on the fifth article of the Constitution, prescribing the mode of its own future amendment, the proviso, "that no amendment which may be made prior to the year 1808 shall in any manner affect" the provision in the Constitution securing to the States the right to admit the importation of African slaves previous to that period.

According to the adverse construction, the clause itself, on which so much care and discussion had been employed by the members of the convention, was an absolute nullity from the beginning, and all that has since been done under it a mere usurpation.

It was well and wise to confer this power on Congress, because, had it been left to the States, its efficient exercise would have been impossible. In that event any one State could have effectually continued the trade not only for itself but for all the other slave States, though never so much against their will. And why? Because African slaves, when once brought within the limits of any one State, in accordance with its laws, cannot practically be excluded from any other State where slavery exists. And even if all the States had separately passed laws prohibiting the importation of slaves, these laws would have failed of effect for want of a naval force to capture the slavers and to guard the coasts. Such a force no State can employ in time of peace without the consent of Congress.

These acts of Congress, it is believed, have, with very rare and insignificant exceptions, accomplished their purpose. For a period of more than half a century there has been no perceptible addition to the number of our domestic slaves. During this period their advancement in civilization has far surpassed that of any other portion of the African race. The light and the blessings of Christianity have been extended to them, and both their moral and physical condition has been greatly improved.

Re-open the trade, and it would be difficult to determine whether the effect would be more deleterious to the interests of the master, or to those of the native born slave. Of the evils to the master, the one most to be dreaded would be the introduction of wild heathen and ignorant barbarians among the sober, orderly and quiet slaves, whose ancestors have been on the soil for several generations. This might tend to barbarize, demoralize and exasperate the whole mass, and produce the most deplorable consequences.

The effect upon the existing slave would, if possible, be still more deplorable. At present he is treated with kindness and humanity. He is well fed, well clothed, and not overworked. His condition is incomparably better than that of the coolies which modern nations of high civilization have employed as a substitute for African slaves. Both the philanthropy and the self-interest of the master have combined to produce this humane result. But let this trade be re-opened and what will be the effect? The same, to a considerable extent, as on a neighboring island—the only spot now on earth where the African slave trade is openly tolerated; and this in defiance of solemn treaties, with a power abundantly able at any moment to enforce their execution.

There the master, intent upon the present gain, extorts from the slave as much labor as his physical powers are capable of enduring—knowing that, when death comes to his relief, his place can be supplied at a price reduced to the lowest point by the competition of rival African slave traders. Should this ever be the case in our country—which I do not deem possible—the present useful character of the domestic institution, wherein those too old and too young to work are provided for with care and humanity, and those capable of labor are not overtasked, would undergo an unfortunate change. The feeling of reciprocal dependence and attachment which now exists between master and slave would be converted into mutual distrust and hostility.

But we are obliged as a Christian and moral nation to consider what would be the effect upon unhappy Africa itself, if we should re-open the slave trade. This would give the trade an impulse and extension which it has never had, even in its palmiest days. The numerous victims required to supply it, would convert the whole slave coast into a perfect Pandemonium, for which this country would be held responsible in the eyes both of God and man. Its petty tribes would then be constantly engaged in predatory war against each other, for the purpose of seizing slaves to supply the American market. Thus all hopes of African civilization would then be ended.

On the other hand, when a market for African slaves shall no longer be furnished in Cuba, and thus all the world be closed against this trade, we may then indulge a reasonable hope for the gradual improvement of Africa. The chief motive of war among the tribes will cease whenever there is no longer any demand for slaves. The resources of that fertile but miserable country might then be developed by the hand of industry and afford subjects for legitimate foreign and domestic commerce. In this manner Christianity and civilization may gradually penetrate the existing gloom.

RELATIONS WITH CHINA.

The wisdom of the course pursued by this government towards China has been vindicated by the event. Whilst we sustained a neutral position in the war waged by Great Britain and France against the Chinese empire, our late Minister, in obedience to his instructions, judiciously co-operated with the Ministers of these Powers in all peaceful measures to secure by treaty the just concessions demanded by the interests of foreign commerce. The result is, that satisfactory treaties have been concluded with China by the respective Ministers of the United States, Great Britain, France and Russia. Our "treaty, or general convention of peace, amity and commerce," with that empire, was concluded at Mientsin on the 18th June, 1858, and was ratified by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, on the 21st December following.

On the 15th December, 1858, John E. Ward, a distinguished citizen of Georgia, was duly commissioned as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to China. He left the United States for the place of his destination on the 5th of February, 1859, bearing with him the ratified copy of this treaty, and arrived at Shanghae on the 28th May. From thence he proceeded to Pekin, on the 16th June, but did not arrive at that city until the 27th July. According to the terms of the treaty the ratifications were to be exchanged on or before the 18th June, 1859. This was rendered impossible by reasons and events beyond his control, not necessary to detail; but still it is due to the Chinese authorities at Shanghae to state that they always assured him no advantage should be taken of the delay, and this pledge has been faithfully redeemed.

On the arrival of Mr. Ward at Pekin, he requested an audience of the Emperor to present his letter of credence. This he did not obtain, in consequence of his very proper refusal to submit to the humiliating ceremonies required by the etiquette of this strange people in approaching their sovereign. Nevertheless, the interviews on this question were conducted in the most friendly spirit and with all due regard to his personal feelings and the honor of his country. When a presentation to his majesty was found to be impossible, the letter of credence from the President of the United States was received with peculiar honors by Kweiling, "the Emperor's Prime Minister and the second man in the empire to the Emperor himself." The ratifications of the treaty were afterwards, on the 16th of August, exchanged in proper form at Peitsang. As the exchange did not take place until the day prescribed by the treaty, it is deemed proper, before its publication, again to submit it to the Senate.

It is but simple justice to the Chinese authorities to observe, that throughout the whole transaction they ap-

pear to have acted in good faith and in a friendly spirit towards the United States. It is true, this has been done after their own peculiar fashion; but we ought to regard with a lenient eye the ancient customs of an empire dating back for thousands of years, so far as this may be consistent with our own national honor. The conduct of our Minister on the occasion has received my entire approbation.

In order to carry out the spirit of this treaty, and to give it full effect, it became necessary to conclude two supplemental conventions—the one for the adjustment and satisfaction of the claims of our citizens, and the other to fix the tariff on imports and exports, and to regulate the transit duties and trade of our merchants with China. This duty was satisfactorily performed by our late minister. These Conventions bear date at Shanghai on the 8th of November, 1858. Having been considered in the light of binding agreements subsidiary to the principal treaty, and to be carried into execution without delay, they do not provide for any formal ratification or exchange of ratifications by the contracting parties. This was not deemed necessary by the Chinese, who are already proceeding in good faith to satisfy the claims of our citizens, and, it is hoped, to carry out the other provisions of the conventions. Still I thought it was proper to submit them to the Senate, by which they were ratified on the 3d March, 1859. The ratified copies, however, did not reach Shanghai until after the departure of our minister to Pekin, and these conventions could not, therefore, be exchanged at the same time with the principal treaty. No doubt is entertained that they will be ratified and exchanged by the Chinese government, should this be thought advisable; but, under the circumstances presented, I shall consider them binding engagements from their date on both parties, and cause them to be published as such for the information and guidance of our merchants trading with the Chinese empire.

RELATIONS WITH PARAGUAY.

It affords me much satisfaction to inform you that all our difficulties with the Republic of Paraguay have been satisfactorily adjusted. It happily did not become necessary to employ the force for this purpose which Congress had placed at my command, under their joint resolution of 2d June, 1858. On the contrary, the President of that Republic, in a friendly spirit, acceded promptly to the just and reasonable demands of the government of the United States. Our commissioner arrived at Assumption, the capital of the republic, on the 25th of January, 1859, and left it on the 17th of February, having in three weeks ably and successfully accomplished all the objects of his mission. The treaties which he has concluded will be immediately submitted to the Senate.

In the view that the employment of other than peaceful means might become necessary to obtain "just satisfaction" from Paraguay, a strong naval force was concentrated in the waters of the La Plata to await contingencies, whilst our commissioner ascended the rivers to Assumption. The Navy Department is entitled to great credit for the promptness, efficiency and economy with which this expedition was fitted out and conducted. It consisted of nineteen armed vessels, great and small, carrying two hundred guns and twenty-five hundred men, all under the command of the veteran and gallant Shubrick. The entire expenses of the expedition have been defrayed out of the ordinary appropriations for the naval service, except the sum of $289,000, applied to the purchase of seven of the steamers, constituting a part of it, under the authority of the naval appropriation act of the 3d March last. It is believed that these steamers were worth more than their cost, and they are all now usefully and actively employed in the naval service.

The appearance of so large a force, fitted out in such a prompt manner, in the far distant waters of the La Plata, and the admirable conduct of the officers and men employed in it, have had a happy effect in favor of our country throughout all that remote portion of the world.

EUROPEAN RELATIONS.

Our relations with the great empires of France and Russia, as well as with all other governments on the continent of Europe, unless we may except that of Spain, happily continue to be of the most friendly character.

SPAIN—THE AMISTAD CASE.

In my last annual message I presented a statement of the unsatisfactory condition of our relations with Spain; and I regret to say that this has not materially improved. Without special reference to other claims, even the "Cuban claims," for payment of which has been ably urged by our ministers, and in which more than a hundred of our citizens are directly interested, remain unsatisfied, notwithstanding both their justice and their amount ($128,635,54) had been recognized and ascertained by the Spanish government itself.

I again recommend that an appropriation be made "to be paid to the Spanish government for the purpose of distribution among the claimants in the Amistad case." In common with two of my predecessors, I entertain no doubt that this is required by our treaty with Spain of the 27th October, 1795. The failure to discharge this obligation has been employed by the Cabinet of Madrid as a reason against the settlement of our claims.

ACQUISITION OF CUBA.

I need not repeat the arguments which I urged in my last annual message in favor of the acquisition of Cuba by fair purchase. My opinions on that measure remain unchanged. I, therefore, again invite the serious attention of Congress to this important subject. Without a recognition of this policy on their part, it will be almost impossible to institute negotiations with any reasonable prospect of success.

DIFFERENCES WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

Until a recent period there was good reason to believe that I should be able to announce to you on the present occasion that our difficulties with Great Britain, arising outof the Clayton and Bulwer treaty, had been finally adjusted in a manner alike honorable and satisfactory to both parties. From causes, however, which the British Government had not anticipated, they have not yet completed treaty arrangements with the republics of Honduras and Nicaragua, in pursuance of the understanding between the two governments. It is, nevertheless, confidently expected that this good work will ere long be accomplished.

Whilst indulging the hope that no other subject remained which could disturb the good understanding between the two countries, the question arising out of the above claims of the parties to the island of San Juan, under the Oregon treaty of the 15th of June, 1846, suddenly assumed a threatening prominence. In order to prevent unfortunate collisions on that remote frontier, the late Secretary of State, on the 17th of July, 1855, addressed a note to Mr. Crampton, then British Minister at Washington, communicating to him a copy of the instructions which he (Mr. Marcy) had given, on the 14th of July, to Governor Stevens of Washington Territory, having a special reference to an "apprehended conflict between our citizens and the British subjects on the Island of San Juan." To prevent this the Governor was instructed, "that the officers of the Territory should abstain from all acts on the disputed grounds which are calculated to provoke any conflicts, so far as it can be done without implying the concession to the authorities of Great Britain of an exclusive right over the premises. The title ought to be settled before either party should attempt to exclude the other by force, or exercise complete and sovereign rights within the fairly disputed limits.

In acknowledging the receipt on the next day of Mr. Marcy's note, the British Minister expressed his entire concurrence "in the propriety of the course recommended to the Governor of Washington Territory by your (Mr. Marcy's) instructions to that officer," and stating he had lost no time in transmitting a copy of that document to the Governor General of British North America," and had "earnestly recommended to his Excellency to take such measures as to him may appear best calculated to secure, on the part of the British local authorities and the inhabitants of the neighborhood of the line in question, the exercise of the same spirit of forbearance which is inculcated by you (Mr. Marcy) on the authorities and citizens of the United States."

Thus matters remained upon the faith of this arrangement until the 9th of July last, when General Harney paid a visit to the Island. He found upon it twenty-five American residents with their families, and also an establishment of the Hudson's Bay Company for the purpose of raising sheep. A short time before his arrival, one of these residents had shot an animal belonging to the company, whilst trespassing upon his premises, for which, however, he offered to pay twice its value; but that was refused. Soon after "the chief factor of the company at Victoria, Mr. Dalles, son-in-law of Governor Douglas, came to the Island in the British sloop-of-war Satellite, and threatened to take "this American (Mr. Cutler) by force to Victoria, to answer for the trespass he had committed. The American seized his rifle, and told Mr. Dalles if any such attempt was made he would kill him on the spot. The affair then ended."

Under these circumstances the American settlers presented a petition to the Treasury, through the United States Inspector of Customs, Mr. Hubbs, to place a force upon the island, to protect them from the Indians as well as the oppressive interference of the authorities of the Hudson Bay Company at Victoria with their rights as American citizens." The General immediately responded to this petition and ordered Capt. George E. Pickett, 9th Infantry, "to establish his company on Bellevue, or San Juan Island, on some suitable position near the harbor at the southeastern extremity." This order was promptly obeyed, and a military post established at the place designated. The force was afterwards increased, so that by the last return the whole number of troops then on the island amounted in the aggregate to 691 men.

Whilst I do not deem it proper on the present occasion to go further into the subject, and discuss the weight which ought to be attached to the statements of the British colonial authorities, contesting the accuracy of the information on which the gallant General acted, it was due to him that I should thus present his own reasons for issuing the order to Captain Pickett. From these it is quite clear his object was to prevent the British authorities on Vancouver's Island from exercising jurisdiction over American residents on the island of San Juan, as well as to protect them against the incursions of the Indians.

Much excitement prevailed for some time throughout that region, and serious danger of collision between the parties was apprehended. The British had a large naval force in the vicinity; and it is but an act of simple justice to the admiral on that station to state that he wisely and discreetly forbore to commit any hostile act, but determined to refer the whole affair to his government, and await their instructions.

This aspect of the matter, in my opinion, demanded serious attention. It would have been a great calamity for both nations had they been precipitated into acts of hostility not on the question of title to the island, but merely concerning what should be its condition during the intervening period whilst the two governments might be employed in settling the question to which of them it belongs. For this reason Lieutenant General Scott was dispatched on the 17th September last to Washington Territory, to take immediate command of the United States forces on the Pacific coast, should he deem this necessary.

The main object of his mission was to carry out the spirit of the precautionary arrangement between the late Secretary of State and the British Minister, and thus to preserve the peace and prevent collision between the British and American authorities pending the negotiations between the two governments. Entertaining no doubt of the validity of our title, I need scarcely add that, in any event, American citizens were to be placed on a footing at least as favorable as that of British subjects, it being understood that Captain Pickett's company should remain on the island. It is proper to observe that, considering the distance from the scene of action, and in ignorance of what might have transpired on the spot before the General's arrival, it was necessary to leave much to his discretion, and I am happy to state the event has proven that this discretion could not have been entrusted to more competent hands. Gen. Scott has recently returned from his mission, having successfully accomplished its objects, and there is no longer any good reason to apprehend a collision between the forces of the two countries during the pendency of the existing negotiations.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

I regret to inform you that there has been no improvement in the affairs of Mexico since my last annual message, and I am again obliged to ask the earnest attention of Congress to the unhappy condition of that republic.

The constituent Congress of Mexico, which adjourned on the 17th of February, 1857, adopted a constitution and provided for a popular election. This took place in the following July (1857) and General Comonfort was chosen president almost without opposition. At the same election a new Congress was chosen, whose first session commenced on the 16th of September, 1857. By the constitution of 1857, the Presidential term was to begin on the 1st of December, 1857, and continue for four years. On that day General Comonfort appeared before the assembled Congress in the City of Mexico, took the oath to support the new constitution, and was duly inaugurated as President. Within a month afterwards he had been driven from the capital, and a military rebellion had assigned the supreme power of the republic to Gen. Zuloaga. The constitution provided that in the absence of the President, his office should devolve upon the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; and General Comonfort having left the country, this functionary, Gen. Juarez, proceeded to form, at Guanajuato, a constitutional government.

Before this was officially known, however, at the capital, the government of Zuloaga had been recognized by the entire diplomatic corps, including the Minister of the United States, as the *de facto* government of Mexico. The Constitutional President, nevertheless, maintained his position with firmness, and was soon established with his Cabinet at Vera Cruz. Meanwhile, the government of Zuloaga was earnestly resisted in many parts of the republic, and even in the capital, a portion of the army having pronounced against it. Its functions were declared terminated, and an assembly of citizens was invited for the choice of a new President. This assembly elected Gen. Miramon, but that officer repudiated the plan under which he was chosen, and Zuloaga was thus restored to his previous position. He assumed it, however, only to withdraw from it, and Miramon, having become by his appointment "President Substitute," continues, with that title, at the head of the insurgent party.

In my annual message I communicated to Congress the circumstances under which the late Minister of the United States suspended his official relations with the central government, and withdrew from the country. It was impossible to maintain friendly intercourse with a government, like that at the capital, under whose usurped authority wrongs were constantly committed, but never redressed. Had this been an established government, with its power extending, by the consent of the people, over the whole of Mexico, a resort to hostilities against it would have been quite justifiable, and indeed necessary. But the country was a prey to civil war, and it was hoped that the success of the constitutional President might lead to a condition of things less injurious to the United States. This success became so probable that, in January last, I employed a reliable agent to visit Mexico, and to report to me the actual condition and prospects of the contending parties.

In consequence of his report, and from information which reached me from other sources, favorable to the prospects of the constitutional cause, I felt justified in appointing a new minister to Mexico, who might embrace the earliest suitable opportunity of restoring our diplomatic relations with that republic. For this purpose a distinguished citizen of Maryland was selected, who proceeded on his mission on the 8th of March last, with discretionary authority to recognize the government of President Juarez, if, on his arrival in Mexico, he should find it entitled to such recognition, according to the established practice of the United States. On the 7th of April following, Mr. McLane presented his credentials to President Juarez, having no hesitation "in pronouncing the government of Juarez to be the only existing government of the republic." He was cordially received by the authorities at Vera Cruz, and they have ever since manifested the most friendly disposition towards the United States. Unhappily, however, the constitutional government has not been able to establish its power over the whole republic. It is supported by a large majority of the people and the States, but there are important parts of the country where it can enforce no obedience.

General Miramon maintains himself at the capital; and in some of the distant provinces there are military governors who pay little respect to the decrees of either government. In the meantime the excesses which always attend upon civil war, especially in Mexico, are constantly recurring. Outrages of the worst description are committed both upon persons and property. There is scarcely any form of injury which has not been suffered by our citizens in Mexico during the last few years. We have been nominally at peace with that republic, but, "so far as the interests of our commerce or of our citizens who have visited the country as merchants, shipmasters, or in other capacities are concerned, we might as well have been at war." Life has been insecure, property unprotected, and trade impossible, except at a risk of loss which prudent men cannot be expected to incur. Important contracts, involving large expenditures, entered into by the central government, have been set at defiance by the local governments. Peaceful American residents, occupying their rightful possessions, have been suddenly expelled from the country, in defiance of treaties, and by the mere force of arbitrary power. Even the course of justice has not been safe from control, and a recent decree of Miramon permits the intervention of government in all suits where either party is a foreigner.

Vessels of the United States have been seized without law, and a consular officer who protested against such seizure has been fined and imprisoned for disrespect to the authorities. Military contributions have been levied in violation of every principle of right, and the American who resisted the lawless demand has had his property forcibly taken away, and has himself been banished. From a conflict of authority in different parts of the country, tariff duties which have been paid in one place have been exacted over again in another place. Large numbers of our citizens have been arrested and imprisoned without any form of examination or any opportunity for a hearing, and even when released have only obtained their liberty after much suffering and injury, and without any hope of redress. The wholesale massacre of Crabbe and his associates without trial, in Sonora, as well as the seizure and murder of four sick American who had taken shelter in the house of an American, upon the soil of the United States, was communicated to Congress at its last session. Murders of a still more atrocious character have been committed in the very heart of Mexico, under the authority of Miramon's government, during the present year.

Some of these were only worthy of a barbarous age, and, if they had not been clearly proven, would have seemed impossible in a country which claims to be civilized. Of this description was the brutal massacre in April last, by order of Gen. Marquez, of three American physicians, who were seized in the hospital at Tacubaya while attending upon the sick and dying of both parties, and without trial, as without crime, were hurried away to speedy execution. Little less shocking was the recent fate of Ormond Chase, who was shot in Tepic on the 7th of August, by order of the same Mexican general, not only without a trial, but without any conjecture by his friends of the cause of his arrest. He is represented as a young man of good character and intelligence, who had made numerous friends in Tepic by the courage and humanity which he had displayed on several trying occasions, and his death was as unexpected as it was shocking to the whole community. Other outrages might be enumerated, but these are sufficient to illustrate the wretched state of the country and the unprotected condition of the persons and property of our citizens in Mexico.

In all these cases our ministers have been constant and faithful in their demands for redress, but both they and this government, which they have successively represented, have been wholly powerless to make their demands effective. Their testimony in this respect, and in reference to the only remedy which, in their judgments, would meet the exigency, has been both uniform and emphatic. "Nothing but a manifestation of the power of the government of the United States (wrote our late minister in 1856), and of its purpose to punish these wrongs will avail. I assure you that the universal belief here is, that there is nothing to be apprehended from the government of the United States, and that local Mexican officials can commit these outrages upon American citizens with absolute impunity." "I hope the President" (wrote our present Minister in August last,) "will feel authorized to ask from Congress the power to enter Mexico with the military forces of the U. States, at the call of the constitutional authorities, in order to protect the citizens and the treaty rights of the United States. Unless such a power is conferred upon him, neither the one nor the other will be respected in the existing state of anarchy and disorder, and the outrages already perpetrated will never be chastised; and, as I assured you in my No. 23, all these evils must increase until every vestige of order and government disappears from the country." I have been reluctantly led to the same opinion, and, in justice to my countrymen who have suffered wrongs from Mexico, and who may still suffer them, I feel bound to announce this conclusion to Congress.

The case presented, however, is not merely a case of individual claims, although our just claims against Mexico have reached a very large amount. Nor is it merely the case of protection to the lives and property of the few Americans who may still remain in Mexico, although the life and property of every American citizen ought to be sacredly protected in every quarter of the world. But it is a question which relates to the future as well as to the present and the past, and which involves, directly at least, the whole subject of our duty to Mexico as a neighboring State. The exercise of the power of the United States in that country to redress the wrongs and protect the rights of our own citizens is none the less to be desired, because efficient and necessary aid may thus be rendered at the same time to restore peace and order to Mexico itself. In the accomplishment of this result the people of the United States must necessarily feel a deep and earnest interest. Mexico ought to be a rich and prosperous and powerful republic. It possesses an extensive territory, a fertile soil, and an incalculable store of mineral wealth. She occupies an important position between the Gulf and the ocean for transit routes and for commerce.

Is it possible that such a country as this can be given up to anarchy and ruin without an effort from any quarter for its rescue and its safety? Will the commercial nations of the world, which have so many interests connected with it, remain wholly indifferent to such a result? Can the United States, especially, which ought to share most largely in its commercial intercourse, allow their immediate neighbor thus to destroy itself and injure them? Yet, without support from some quarter, it is impossible to perceive how Mexico can resume her position among nations and enter upon a career which promises any good results. The aid which she requires, and which the interests of all commercial countries require that she should have, it belongs to this government to render, not only by virtue of our neighborhood to Mexico, along whose territory we have a continuous frontier of nearly a thousand miles, but by virtue, also, of our established policy, which is inconsistent with the intervention of any European Power in the domestic concerns of that republic.

The wrongs which we have suffered from Mexico are before the world, and must deeply impress every American citizen. A government which is either unable or unwilling to redress such wrongs is derelict to its highest duties. The difficulty consists in selecting and enforcing the remedy. We may in vain apply to the constitutional government at Vera Cruz, although it is well disposed to do us justice, for adequate redress. Whilst its authority is acknowledged in all the important ports and throughout the sea-coast of the republic, its power does not extend to the city of Mexico, and the States in its vicinity, where nearly all the recent outrages have been committed on American citizens. We must penetrate into the interior before we can reach the offenders, and this can only be done by passing through the territory in the occupation of the constitutional government. The most acceptable and the least difficult mode of accomplishing the object will be to act in concert with that government. Their consent and their aid might, I believe, be obtained; but if not, our obligation to protect our own citizens in their just rights, secured by treaty, would not be the less imperative.

For these reasons, I recommend to Congress to pass a law authorizing the President, under such conditions as they may deem expedient, to employ a sufficient military force to enter Mexico for the purpose of obtaining indemnity for the past, and security for the future. I purposely refrain from any suggestion as to whether this force shall consist of regular troops or volunteers, or both. This question may be most appropriately left to the decision of Congress. I would merely observe that, should volunteers be selected, such a force could be easily raised in this country among those who sympathize with the sufigrings of our unfortunate fellow citizens in Mexico, and with the unhappy condition of that republic. Such an accession to the forces of the constitutional government would enable it soon to reach the city of Mexico, and extend its power over the whole Republic. In that event there is no reason to doubt that the just claims of our citizens would be satisfied, and adequate redress obtained for the injuries inflicted upon them. The constitutional government have ever evinced a strong desire to do us justice, and this might be secured in advance, by a preliminary treaty.

It may be said that these measures will, at least indirectly, be inconsistent with our wise and settled policy not to interfere in the domestic concerns of foreign nations. But does not the present case fairly constitute an exception? An adjoining republic is in a state of anarchy and confusion from which she has proved wholly unable to extricate herself. She is entirely destitute of the power to maintain peace upon her borders, or to prevent the incursions of banditti into our territory. In her fate and in her fortune—in her power to establish and maintain a settled government—we have a deep interest, socially, commercially and politically than any other nation. She is now a wreck upon the ocean, drifting about as she is impelled by different factions. As a good neighbor, shall we not extend to her a helping hand to save her? If we do not, it would not be surprising should some other nation undertake the task, and thus force us to interfere at last, under circumstances of increased difficulty, for the maintenance of our established policy.

MILITARY POSTS—ARIZONA.

I repeat the recommendation contained in my last annual message, that authority may be given to the President to establish one or more temporary military posts across the Mexican line in Sonora and Chihuahua, where these may be necessary to protect the lives and property of American and Mexican citizens against the incursions and depredations of the Indians, as well as of lawless rovers in that remote region. The establishment of one such post at a point called Aripe, in Sonora, in a country now almost depopulated by the hostile inroads of the Indians from one side of the line, would, it is believed, have prevented much injury and many cruelties during the past season. A state of lawlessness and violence prevailed on that distant frontier. Life and property are there wholly insecure. The population of Arizona, now numbering more than ten thousand souls, are practically destitute of government, of laws, or of any regular administration of justice. Murder, rapine and other crimes, are committed with impunity. I therefore again call the attention of Congress to the necessity for establishing a territorial government over Arizona.

NICARAGUA AND COSTA RICA.

The treaty with Nicaragua of the 16th February, 1857, to which I referred in my last annual message, failed to receive the ratification of the government of that republic, for reasons which I need not enumerate. A similar treaty has been since concluded between the parties, bearing date on the 16th March, 1859, which has already been ratified by the Nicaraguan Congress. This will be immediately submitted to the Senate for their ratification. Its provisions cannot, I think, fail to be acceptable to the people of both countries.

Our claims against the governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua remain unredressed, though they are pressed in an earnest manner, and not without hope of success.

PROTECTION TO ISTHMUS ROUTES.

I deem it to be my duty once more earnestly to recommend to Congress the passage of a law authorizing the President to employ the naval force at his command for the purpose of protecting the lives and property of American citizens passing in transit across the Panama, Nicaragua and Tehuantepec routes, against sudden and lawless outbreaks and depredations. I shall not repeat the arguments employed in former messages in support of this measure. Suffice it to say that the lives of many of our people, and the security of vast amounts of treasure passing and repassing over one or more of these routes between the Atlantic and Pacific, may be deeply involved in the action of Congress on this subject.

I would, also, again recommend to Congress that authority be given to the President to employ the naval force to protect American merchant vessels, their crews and cargoes, against violent and lawless seizure and confiscation in the ports of Mexico and the Spanish American States when these countries may be in a disturbed and revolutionary condition. The mere knowledge that such an authority had been conferred, as I have already stated, would, of itself, in a great degree, prevent the evil. Neither would this require any additional appropriation for the naval service.

The chief objection urged against the grant of this authority is, that Congress, by conferring it, would violate the Constitution—that it would be a transfer of the war making, or, strictly speaking, the war declaring power to the Executive. If this were well founded, it would, of course, be conclusive. A very brief examination, however, will place this objection at rest.

WAR-MAKING POWER.

Congress possesses the sole and exclusive power, under the Constitution, "to declare war." They alone can "raise and support armies," and "provide and maintain a navy." But after Congress shall have declared war, and provided the force necessary to carry it on, the President, as Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, can alone employ this force in making war against the enemy. This is the plain language, and history proves that it was the well-known intention of the framers of the Constitution.

It will not be denied that the general "power to declare war" is without limitation, and embraces within itself, not only what writers on the law of nations term a public or perfect war, but also an imperfect war—and, in short, every species of hostility, however confined or limited. Without the authority of Congress, the President cannot fire a hostile gun in any case, except to repel the attacks of an enemy. It will not be doubted that under this power Congress could, if they thought proper, authorize the President to employ the force at his command to seize a vessel belonging to an American citizen, which had been illegally and unjustly captured in a foreign port, and restored to its owner. But could Congress justly act after the fact—after the mischief has been done? Have they no power to confer on the President the authority, in advance, to furnish instant redress should such a case afterwards occur? Must they wait until the mischief has been done, and can they apply the remedy only when it is too late?

To confer this authority to meet future cases, under circumstances strictly specified, is as clearly with the war-declaring power as such an authority conferred upon the President by act of Congress after the deed has been done. In the progress of a great nation many exigencies must arise imperatively requiring that Congress should authorize the President to act promptly on certain conditions which may or may not afterwards arise. Our history has already presented a number of cases. I shall refer only to the latest.

Under the resolution of June 2, 1858, "for the adjustment of difficulties with the republic of Paraguay," the President is "authorized to adopt such measures and use such force as in his judgment may be necessary and advisable in the event of a refusal of just satisfaction by the government of Paraguay." "Just satisfaction" for what? For "the attack on the United States steamer Water Wit h," and "other matters referred to in the annual message of the President." Here the power is expressly granted upon the condition that the government of Paraguay shall refuse to render this "just satisfaction." In this and other similar cases Congress have conferred upon the President the power in advance to employ the army and navy upon the happening of contingent future events; and this most certainly is embraced within the power to declare war.

Now, if this conditional and contingent power could be constitutionally conferred upon the President in the case of Paraguay, why may it not be conferred for the purpose of protecting the lives and property of American citizens in the event that they may be violently and unlawfully attacked in passing over the transit routes to and from California, or assailed by the seizure of their vessels in a foreign port? To deny this power is to render the navy in a great degree useless for the protection of the lives and property of American citizens in countries where neither protection nor redress can be otherwise obtained.

POST OFFICE DEFICIENCIES.

The Thirty-fifth Congress terminated on the 3d of March, 1859, without having passed the "act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department during the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1860." This act also contained an appropriation "to supply deficiencies in the revenue of the Post Office Department for the year ending the 30th of June, 1859. I believe this is the first instance since the formation of the Federal government, now more than seventy years ago, when any Congress went out of existence without having passed all the general appropriation bills necessary to carry on the government until the regular period for the meeting of a new Congress. This event imposed on the executive a grave responsibility. It presented a choice of evils.

Had this omission of duty occurred at the first session of the last Congress, the remedy would have been plain. I might then have instantly recalled them to complete their work, and this without expense to the government. But on the 4th of March last there were fifteen of the thirty-three States which had not elected any representatives to the present Congress. Had Congress been called together immediately, these States would have been virtually disfranchised. If an intermediate period had been selected, several of the States would have been compelled to hold extra sessions of their Legislatures, at great inconvenience and expense, to provide for elections at an earlier day than that previously fixed by law. In the regular course, ten of these States would not elect until after the beginning of August, and five of these ten not until October and November.

On the other hand, when I came to examine carefully the condition of the Post Office Department, I did not meet as many or as great difficulties as I had apprehended. Had the bill which failed been confined to appropriations for the fiscal year ending on the 30th June next, there would have been no reason of pressing importance for the call of an extra session. Nothing would become due on contracts (those with railroad companies only excepted) for carrying the mail for the first quarter of the present fiscal year, commencing on the 1st of July, until the 1st of December—less than one week before the meeting of the present Congress. The reason is that the mail contractors for this, the current year, did not complete their first quarter's service until the 30th September last; and by the terms of their contracts sixty days more are allowed for the settlement of their accounts before the Department could be called upon for payment.

The great difficulty and the great hardship consisted in the failure to provide for the payment of the deficiency in the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1859. The Department had entered into contracts, in obedience to existing laws, for the service of that fiscal year, and the contractors were fairly entitled to their compensation as it became due. The deficiency as stated in the bill amounted to $3,838,728, but after a careful settlement of all these accounts, it has been ascertained that it amounts to $4,296,000. With the scanty means at his command, the Postmaster General has managed to pay that portion of this deficiency which occurred in the first two quarters of the past fiscal year, ending on the 31st of December last. In the meantime the contractors themselves, under these trying circumstances, have behaved in a manner worthy of all commendation.

They had one resource in the midst of their embarrassments. After the amount due to each of them had been ascertained and finally settled according to law, this became a specific debt of record against the United States, which enabled them to borrow money on this unquestionable security. Still they were obliged to pay interest in consequence of the default of Congress, and on every principle of justice ought to receive interest from the government. This interest should commence from the date when a warrant would have issued for the payment of the principal, had an appropriation been made for this purpose. Calculated up to 1st December, it will not exceed $96,660—a sum not to be taken into account when contrasted with the great difficulties and embarrassments of a public and private character, both to the people and the States, which would have resulted from convening and holding a special session of Congress.

For these reasons I recommend the passage of a bill at as early a day as may be practicable, to provide for the payment of the amount, with interest, due to these last mentioned contractors, as well as to make the necessary appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department for the current fiscal year.

The failure to pass the Post Office bill necessarily gives birth to serious reflections. Congress, by refusing to pass the general appropriation bills necessary to carry on the government, may not only arrest its action, but might even destroy its existence. The army, the navy, the judiciary—in short, every department of the government—can no longer perform their functions if Congress refuse the money necessary for their support. If this failure should teach the country the necessity of electing a full Congress in sufficient time to enable the President to convene them in any emergency, even immediately after the old Congress has expired, it will have been productive of great good.

In a time of sudden and alarming danger, foreign or domestic, which all nations must expect to encounter in their progress, the very salvation of our institutions may be staked upon the assembling of Congress without delay. If, under such circumstances, the President should find himself in the condition in which he was placed at the close of the last Congress with nearly half the States of the Union destitute of representatives, the consequences might be disastrous. I, therefore, recommend to Congress to carry into effect the provisions of the constitution on this subject, and to pass a law appointing some day previous to the 4th of March in each year of a number for the election of representatives throughout all the States. They have already appointed a day for the election of electors for President and Vice President, and this measure has been approved by the country.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

I would again express a most decided opinion in favor of the construction of a Pacific railroad, for the reasons stated in my two last annual messages. When I reflect upon what would be the defenseless condition of our States and Territories west of the Rocky Mountains in case of a war with a naval power sufficiently strong to interrupt all intercourse with them by the routes across the Isthmus, I am still more convinced than ever of the vast importance of this railroad. I have never doubted the constitutional competency of Congress to provide for its construction, but this exclusively under the war-making power. Besides, the constitution expressly requires, as an imperative duty, that "the United States shall protect each of them (the States) against invasion." I am at a loss to conceive how this protection can be afforded to California and Oregon against such a naval power by any other means.

I repeat the opinion contained in my last annual message, that it would be inexpedient for the government to undertake this great work by agents of their own appointment and under its direct and exclusive control. This would increase the patronage of the Executive to a dangerous extent, and would foster a system of jobbing and corruption which no vigilance on the part of federal officials could prevent. The construction of this road ought, therefore, to be entrusted to incorporated companies, or other agencies, who would exercise that active and vigilant supervision over it which can be inspired alone by a sense of corporate and individual interest. I venture to assert that the additional cost of transporting troops, munitions of war, and necessary supplies for the army across the vast intervening plains, to our possessions on the Pacific coast would be greater in such a war than the whole amount required to construct the road. And yet this resort would, after all, be inadequate for their defence and protection.

FINANCIAL.

We have yet scarcely recovered from the habits of extravagant expenditure, produced by our overflowing treasury, during several years prior to the commencement of my administration. The financial reverses which we have since experienced ought to teach us all to scrutinize our expenditures with the greatest vigilance, and to reduce them to the lowest possible point. The Executive Departments of the government have devoted themselves to the accomplishment of this object with considerable success, as will appear from their different reports and estimates. To these I invite the scrutiny of Congress, for the purpose of reducing them still lower, if this be practicable, consistent with the great public interests of the country.

In aid of the policy of retrenchment, I pledge myself to examine closely the bills appropriating lands or money, so that if any of these should inadvertently pass both houses, as must sometimes be the case, I may afford them an opportunity for reconsideration. At the same time, we ought never to forget that true public economy consists not in withholding the means necessary to accomplish important national objects confided to us by the Constitution, but in taking care that the money appropriated for these purposes shall be faithfully and frugally expended.

It will appear from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury that it is extremely doubtful, to say the least, whether we shall be able to pass through the present and the next fiscal year without providing additional revenue. This can only be accomplished by strictly confining the appropriations within the estimates of the different departments without making an allowance for any additional expenditures which Congress may think proper, in their discretion, to authorize, and without providing for the redemption of any portion of the $20,000,000 of Treasury notes which have been already issued. In the event of a deficiency, which I consider probable, this ought never to be supplied by a resort to additional loans.

It would be a ruinous practice in the days of peace and prosperity to go on increasing the national debt to meet the ordinary expenses of the government. This policy would cripple our resources and impair our credit in case the existence of war should render it necessary to borrow money. Should such a deficiency occur as I apprehend, I would recommend that the necessary revenue be raised by an increase of our present duties on imports. I need not repeat the opinions expressed in my last annual message as to the best mode and manner of accomplishing this object, and shall now merely observe that these have since undergone no change.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will explain in detail the operations of that department of the government.

The receipts into the treasury from all sources during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1859, including the loan authorized by the act of 14th June, 1858, and the issues of treasury notes authorized by existing laws, were $81,692,471 01, which sum, with the balance of $6,398,316 10 remaining in the treasury at the commencement of that fiscal year, made an aggregate for the service of the year of $88,090,787 11.

The public expenditures during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1859, amounted to eighty-three millions seven hundred and fifty-one thousand five hundred and eleven dollars and fifty-seven cents ($83,751,511 57). Of this sum seventeen millions four hundred and five thousand two hundred and eighty-five dollars and forty-four cents ($17,405,285 44) were applied to the payment of interest on the public debt, and the redemption of the issues of treasury notes. The expenditures for all the other branches of the public service during that fiscal year were therefore sixty-six millions three hundred and forty-six thousand two hundred and twenty-six dollars and thirteen cents ($66,346,226 13).

The balance remaining in the treasury on the 1st July, 1859, being the commencement of the present fiscal year, was four million three hundred and thirty-nine thousand two hundred and seventy-five dollars and fifty-four cents ($4,339,275 54).

The receipts into the treasury during the first quarter of the present fiscal year, commencing July 1, 1859, were twenty million six hundred and eighteen thousand eight hundred and sixty-five dollars and eighty-five cents ($2,618,865 85). Of this amount three million eight hundred and twenty-one thousand three hundred dollars (3,821,300) was received on account of the loan and the issue of treasury notes—the amount of sixteen million seven hundred and ninety-seven thousand five hundred and sixty-five dollars and eighty-five cents (16,797,565 85) having been received during the quarter from the ordinary sources of public revenue. The estimated receipts for the remaining three quarters of the present fiscal year to 30th June, 1860, are fifty million four hundred and twenty-six thousand four hundred dollars ($50,426,400).

Of this amount, it is estimated that five million seven hundred and fifty-six thousand four hundred dollars ($5,756,400) will be received for treasury notes, which may be reissued under the fifth section of the act of 3d March last, and one million one hundred and seventy thousand dollars ($1,170,000) on account of the loan authorized by the act of July 14, 1858—making six million nine hundred and twenty-six thousand four hundred dollars ($6,926,400) from these extraordinary sources, and forty-three million five hundred thousand dollars ($43,500,000) from the ordinary sources of the public revenue—making an aggregate, with the balance in the treasury on the 1st July, 1859, of seventy-five million three hundred and eighty-four thousand five hundred forty-one dollars eighty-nine cents ($75,384,541 89) for the estimated means of the present fiscal year, ending 30th June, 1860.

The expenditures during the first quarter of the present fiscal year were $20,007,174 76. The $84,664,366 76 of this sum were applied to the payment of interest on the public debt and the redemption of the issue of treasury notes, and the remainder, being $15,342,808, were applied to ordinary expenditures during the quarter. The estimated expenditures during the remaining three quarters, to June 30, 1860, are $40,995,558 23. Of which sum $3,886,621 34 are estimated for the interest of the public debt. The ascertained and estimated expenditures for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1860, on account of the public debt, are, accordingly, $7,550,985 10; and for the ordinary expenditures of the government, $53,451,744 89, making an aggregate of $61,002,732 99; leaving an estimated balance in the treasury on the 30th June, 1860, of $14,381,808 40.

The estimated receipts during the next fiscal year ending 30th June, 1861, are $66,325,000, which, with the balance, estimated as before stated, as remaining in the treasury on the 30th June, 1860, will make an aggregate for the service of the next fiscal year of $80,606,808 40.

The estimated expenditures during the next fiscal year ending 30th June, 1861, are $66,714,928 78. Of this amount, $3,386,621 34 will be required to pay the interest on the public debt; leaving the sum of $63,328,307 45 for the estimated ordinary expenditures during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1861. Upon these estimates a balance will be left in the treasury on the 30th June, 1861, of $13,891,879 61.

But this balance, as well as that estimated to remain in the treasury on the 1st July, 1860, will be reduced by such appropriations as shall be made by law to carry into effect certain Indian treaties during the present fiscal year, asked by the Secretary of the Interior, to the amount of $339,550, and upon the estimates of the Postmaster General for the service of the department the last fiscal year, ending 30th June, 1859, amounting to $4,296,009, together with the further estimate of that officer for the service of the present fiscal year, ending 30th June, 1860, being $5,526,324, making an aggregate of $10,361,683.

Should these appropriations be made as requested by the proper departments, the balance in the treasury on the 30th June, 1861, will not, it is estimated, exceed $3,530,196 61.

THE DEPARTMENTS.

I transmit herewith the reports of the Secretaries of War, of the Navy, of the Interior, and of the Postmaster General. They each contain valuable information and important recommendations well worthy of the serious consideration of Congress.

It will appear from the report of the Secretary of War that the army expenditures have been materially reduced by a system of rigid economy, which, in his opinion, offers every guarantee that the reduction will be permanent. The estimates of the Department for the next year have been reduced nearly two millions of dollars below the estimates of the present fiscal year, and half a million of dollars below the amount granted for this year at the last session of Congress.

The expenditures of the Post Office Department during the past fiscal year, ending on the 30th June, 1859, exclusive of payments for mail service specially provided for by Congress out of the general treasury, amounted to $14,968,493,33, and its receipts to $7,968,484,07; showing a deficiency to be supplied from the treasury of $6,996,000,26, against $5,235,677,15 for

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

KENNEBEC AND PORTLAND RAILROAD. A meeting of the First Mortgage Bondholders of this road, was held at Brunswick on Wednesday of last week.

The meeting was addressed by Hon. Reuel Williams, who advocated the proposition that the First Bondholders take possession of the road.

M. S. Hagar, Esq., of Richmond, suggested September next as the time for taking possession. The suggestion was adopted by the meeting, and so it was decided, by a vote representing $172,400, that the First Mortgage Bondholders take possession Sept. 1, 1860.

Before this decision was reached, Judge Rice of this city, addressed the meeting, and recommended the consolidation of claims against the road. The claims referred to are: Some $60,000 of coupons, formerly attached to city and town scrip, that were some time ago taken up by banks and individuals who demand payment of them of the towns, but are resisted on various grounds; the first mortgage bonds; the second mortgage bonds; the Yarmouth stock; the preferred stock; the original stock; and creditors' claims. The proposition, as we understand it, is, that a proper relative valuation be agreed upon in respect to all these classes of claims against the road, and that they be surrendered up in exchange for certificates of consolidated stock in a new corporation, which shall take the road and run it, with no other incumbrance than the town loans.

The proposition struck the meeting favorably, and a committee, consisting of Reuel Williams, Jas. W. Bradbury, G. F. Patten, Darius Alden, W. D. Sewall, D. C. Magoun, and Judge Rice, was appointed to arrange terms of adjustment.

The committee embraces the largest claimants of every class, and it is believed that if they can agree, all others interested will assent. The result would be to give greater efficiency to the operations of the road, and to put every creditor in the way of realizing his share of its earnings. Moreover, vexatious, expensive, and interminable legal proceedings would be avoided.

Last September, at a meeting of the Second Bondholders, a committee, consisting of the first four gentlemen named, was raised to see what steps could be taken to lease the road, so that it might be run more advantageously than at present. The First Bondholders, at this meeting, added the last three to this committee, and confirmed their instructions.

The meeting was presided over by L. W. Lithgow of Augusta, John Dorr, Secretary, and its proceedings were harmonious and pleasant.

BANGOR BANKS. *Thompson's Bank Note Reporter* having cautioned the public against the bills of Traders' Bank, and "*all* Bangor money, except the Veazie and Merchants' Banks," the Bangor *Whig* says: "We are satisfied that there is no reason for distrusting any of them. They are as strong as any banks in the State. There is nothing in the condition even of the Norumbega, so far as we can learn, to warrant a doubt of its healthy and solvent condition, aside from the unfortunate difficulty with the cashier. The Traders' Bank is reported as being "thrown out." In regard to this bank, we ascertained last night, from its officers, that its circulation is but $40,000, while its loan amounts to $160,000; and at this very time it has funds in Boston for the redemption of its bills to the amount of $18,000 or $20,000."

The Bangor papers accuse the New York brokers of an attempt to discredit Bangor banks for purposes of speculation.

STATE PRISON. The Ellsworth *American* makes the following statement, on the authority of Richard Tinker, Esq., chairman of the Board of Commissioners on State Prison Affairs:

"The Commissioners have disposed of the labor of all the convicts who may be committed to prison for the next three years, at such rates as to save to the State the sum of $6,500 annually, as compared with last year. Also a saving will be made of $1000 annually in the salaries of the officers. This is retrenchment and reform, in a much needed quarter, and the Commissioners have, it would seem, taken hold of the matter in earnest. The Commissioners were unable to agree on the question, whether to enlarge the old Prison or to build a new one in some other locality. Mr. Tinker, we understand, is opposed to running the State in debt, at this time, to so large an amount as would be necessary to build a new prison, and believes the old one may be made all the State will require, for years, at a small cost, compared to what would be required to build a new one. He is to make a minority report—the other Commissioners agreeing, making the majority report."

ACCIDENT TO HON. NEAL DOW. The Portland *Advertiser* states that this gentleman met with a serious accident at his steam tannery on Wednesday. He was walking across one of the beams, about 16 feet from the floor, when, becoming blinded by the smoke and steam, he fell. The fall was broken by striking another beam, but he came down upon the top of a boiler, striking a hoe, which inflicted a severe wound upon his body. Close by was a vat of scalding hot water, into which he came near falling. He was insensible for some time.

CAPTAIN LINCOLN PATTEN. The name of this gentleman was horribly employed in the accounts respecting the slave ship Wanderer which was surrendered up to the U. S. authorities last week. Mr. Patten is a resident of Bath, and master of ship Roswell Sprague. He has been at home during the last two months, leading, as usual, an honorable life.

THE SOBER SECOND THOUGHT. It is stated that several students who left Jefferson College for Richmond, have returned and resumed their studies at Philadelphia, stating that they only joined the stampede to have a Christmas frolic. They have been led to think, possibly, that biting one's own nose off is hardly a satisfactory mode of punishing others.

☞ An Irishman, named James Power, employed as a mason in the construction of the new State House in South Carolina, was recently apprehended, imprisoned, flogged, tarred and feathered, and mobbed out of Columbia in that State, for saying that the institution of slavery degraded the laboring whites.

☞ A great fire occurred in New York Dec. 29. Six buildings on Beekman street, four on Ann street, are burned down, and two fronting on Fulton street and running through to Ann street are badly damaged in the rear. These latter are extensive warehouses, occupied respectively by Edward Black, importer of musical instruments; and Olcott McKenson & Co., wholesale druggists.

The loss is estimated at $800,000, and the insurance will probably cover it.

☞ Senator Seward, who has been spending some months abroad, returned in the Arago, last week, and was cordially received by a large number of citizens, without distinction of party. Mayor Tiemann made a speech of welcome at the City Hall, to which Mr. S. responded.

☞ The Lewiston Falls *Journal*, always a good paper, not contented with looking well, has resolved upon looking better, and so has put on a more glorious body of new type, in which it shines in fitting brightness.

WEST PENOBSCOT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. The Annual Meeting of the West Penobscot Agricultural Society, for the choice of officers, will be held at Kenduskeag, Jan. 4, at 10 o'clock A. M.

MAINE RAILROADS. A meeting of merchants, business men and other citizens was held at Portland December 29th, to consult as to the best means of improving the railway property of the State. The Mayor presided. The Portland papers furnish the following account of the action of the meeting:

"A full discussion was then had of the past and present business relations of Maine with the other States of the Union and the British Provinces, and of the policy of this State in regard to railways, in which Messrs. Jewett, Neal, Dunn, Barrett, Barnes, T. C. Hersey, S. E. Spring, N. A. Foster, G. W. Woodman, Greenough, B. F. Chadbourne, N. O. Cram, Poor, Adams and others, took part. It was stated that 258 miles of railway, between Portland and Bangor, with their branch lines, exclusive of the Grand Trunk line, had cost $8,653,187. Their increase the last year, had been $631,917, with a net income of $283,708. That their present market value was only 50 per cent. of their cost, or in other words, that the main lines had cost 50 per cent. too much as an investment of capital, and it was argued that the best policy would be to unite all these five lines into one company, at their market value, thereby making and effecting at once a large saving in the working expense and making a considerable portion of the capital available.

After discussing the various methods of bringing about such a result, and the desirableness of changing the present depressed securities for one that should be active and available, it was unanimously voted that Mayor Jewett, John A. Poor, Charles E Barrett, T. C. Hersey, John M. Adams, G. W. Woodman and B. F. Chadbourne, be a committee to take measures to secure a consolidation of the railway lines between Portland and Bangor, with the branch lines to Farmington and Skowhegan."

GROW AND BRANCH. Our Congressional report embraces an account of the words which passed between these two members. The latest accounts from Washington represent that the friends of the two were actively engaged in endeavoring to prevent a duel or street fight, Mr. Grow inclining to stand the latter. The police were on the alert after both, and had caused Branch to be put under $5000 bonds to keep the peace. The community generally seem to condemn the course pursued by Mr. Branch in sending a challenge, on the ground that there was no just cause for it, because he was the first aggressor, in impugning the motives of Mr. Grow. The relations heretofore existing between Grow and Branch have been of a friendly character.

HEAVY FIRE IN FARMINGTON. The *Chronicle* of Thursday, December 29 says:

We stop the press to announce the destruction by fire this morning of the store occupied by A. H. Bonney of this place, with the entire amount of goods and property the building contained to the amount in total of some $20,000 exclusive of the building itself. Mr. Bonney had an insurance of about $4,000—about one third of his loss. Messrs. Linscott & Pillsbury lost a valuable Law Library and papers to a considerable amount. The whole loss falls heavily on some five or six different persons.

☞ Among the recent patents issued are one to Russell D. Bartlett of Bangor, for improvement in veneering machines.

Francis O. J. Smith of Westbrook, for improvement in electric telegraphing apparatus.

☞ Small pox is raging with more or less severity in Chelsea, Cambridge and many of the towns in the vicinity of Boston. Mr. Charles A. Bird, a grocer on Salem St. Boston, formerly of Augusta, recently died of this disease.

☞ Morton S. Wilkinson, republican, was recently chosen U. S. Senator from Minnesota, by the following vote: Wilkinson 79, Gen. Shields 33, Gorman 1.

☞ The latest accounts from Brownsville, Texas, state that Cortenas has been repulsed and has retreated.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The *Arago* brings English dates to Dec. 14.

All the powers have sent in their adhesion to a Congress.

The French Council of State is preparing a project of law, reducing the custom duties, especially on articles of primary necessity.

An Imperial decree, in the *Bulletin Des Louis*, opens an extraordinary credit of 1,000f, for the expenses of repairing the old residence of Longwood, and the tomb of Napoleon I., at St. Helena.

Trade in Paris has been more active during the last week. Speculators begin to feel a certain degree of confidence in the maintenance of friendly relations between England and France.

A letter from Malaga speaks of the departure from that port, on the 5th, of a third Spanish army corps, in thirty steamers. These troops are chiefly infantry, and are supposed to be intended to assist in the storming of Tetuan. Cholera is said to have broken out in the Spanish army.

According to late dispatches, the Spanish forces are unable to take the offensive, and are continually attacked by the Moors. Reinforcements are going forward.

Camp Elattro, 6th. This morning the enemy impetuously attached our redoubts, but were energetically repulsed by the garrisons and retired to the valley commanded by these redoubts. The enemy then came up again, but were attacked and repulsed by 10,000 men of the second corps serving as one vanguard. The Moors lost three hundred killed and 1000 wounded. The approximate loss of the Spanish was 30 officers, 40 killed and 250 wounded.

Cholera had diminished in the encampment.

It is reported in a letter from Pesth, that the Emperor of Austria intends to abdicate in favor of his son born in August, 1858, and appointing the Archduke Maximilian as Regent.

The Circassians continued to emigrate in great numbers.

The *Canada* brings dates to Dec. 17. The following are the most interesting items of intelligence:

The Paris *Presse* contains an article in which it is observed that England and Sardinia must have demanded and obtained serious guarantees before sending a definitive answer to the invitation of France; and it further remarks that the Congress would be impossible if the principle of non-intervention had not been accepted by all the powers.

A Swiss paper says Napoleon refused permission for Marshall McMahon to accept the sword which was being got up for him in Ireland.

The Spanish expeditionary army to Morocco reinforced on the 13th by 4000 infantry and 6000 cavalry. Report fixes the loss of the Moors in all combats thus far at five thousand.

Gen. Prim's corps was attacked on the road to Tetuan and had 40 killed and wounded. The Moors were repulsed with great loss.

Madrid journals report that the government was about to borrow 25,000,000 francs from the Bank on deposit of securities.

A holy war had been proclaimed throughout the empire of Morocco, which would bring thousands of Moors to seaboard towns to defend the country.

It is stated that the demand of the French ambassador upon Turkey for a firman favorable to the Suez Canal project, had been supported by the Ministers of Austria, Russia, Prussia, and Sardinia.

Fuad Pasha confessed that he had formally engaged himself to refuse an authorization of the project.

A letter in the *Times*, dated Pesth, December 12, says:—The die is cast. The government is resolved to adopt a vigorous policy towards Hungary instead of redressing manifold grievances. One hundred and eighty Protestant noblemen and gentlemen have, within the last few days, been cast into prison, or cited before the magistrates, for having taken part in the assemblies which protested against the Imperial Patent of December."

The Austrian army in Hungary will soon be nearly 50,000 strong.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times*, writing on December 14th, says the danger of a conflict between the Imperial authorities and the Hungarian Protestants, daily increases; and in Hungary, political and religious agitation go hand in hand.

XXXVIth CONGRESS--First Session.

MONDAY, Dec. 26.

SENATE not in session.

HOUSE. Mr. Moore of Ky. offered a resolution declaring Alex. B. Botler speaker. The resolution was objected to and ruled out.

Mr. Smith of Virginia talked against time, and the House adjourned without further action.

TUESDAY, Dec. 27.

SENATE. The President's Message was received and read, and the Senate then adjourned till Friday next.

HOUSE. The President's Message was received and laid on the table to await the organization of the House.

Mr. Houston of Alabama offered a resolution proposing a temporary speaker for ten days. The republicans objected. Not in order. The House then voted for speaker as follows: whole number of votes 208, necessary for choice 105, Sherman 101, Scott 17, Houston 105, Gilman 14, Bocock 14, McClernand 12, scattering 35. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY Dec. 28.

SENATE Not in session.

HOUSE. Mr. Rust of Arkansas made a speech, and submitted a proposition that the conservative members select a candidate for Speaker from the democrats, or the democrats select a candidate for them, and that both unite on such candidate.

Messrs. Cox of Ohio and Hindman of Arkansas, democrats, would vote for nobody but a democrat.

Mr. Garnett sent up the resolves of the Virginia Legislature, requesting the representatives of that State to unite with the elements of the opposition on any terms consistent with fairness. They were read.

The House voted for Speaker as follows: Whole number 208; necessary to a choice 105; Sherman had 101; Maynard of Ten., South American, 65; the remainder were scattering. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, Dec. 29.

SENATE. Not in session.

HOUSE. Mr. Morris of Illinois, Democrat, said the great doctrine of Popular Sovereignty is in peril. The Democratic party are divided, and the ultra Republicans, from slave-holding States, have abandoned it. It was not disputed that the Cincinnati platform recognized it, but this, it seems, makes, no difference. The President and ultra-Democrats have torn up the planks and interpolated new ones, and drove the political car fearfully to the precipice. This was inaugurated last session with the Lecompton swindle. The President pursued those who opposed it, especially from Illinois, with personal malignity, while he was bidding for the nomination at the Charleston Convention. Judge Douglas is the only man in the North who has succeeded in a general election since the crusade was commenced, and he fought hand to hand with the cohorts of Lincoln and the hungry President's pack, cheered on by Attorney General Black.

Good Democrats had been removed in Illinois and Abolitionists put in their place. Democrats who refused to bow to the dictation of the President were pursued with hellish malignity.

Mr. Scott of California in reference to the politics of his State, said Mr. Broderick was never strong enough in California to create any fear or cause any desire to hunt him down. The report that had gone abroad, that there was a conspiracy among the leaders of the Democratic party to strike down Mr. Broderick, he branded as an infamous fasshood.

Mr. Morris said the government patronage in California was great, and it was exercised in favor of the President's Lecompton policy.

Mr. Scott remarked that he differed in toto with Mr. Douglas's views, yet, if he was nominated at Charleston, he would support him against a Black Republican.

Mr. Grow, of Pa., replied to some former remarks of Mr. Branch, of N. C., defending his action of last session in connection with the defeat of the Post Office Appropriation Bill. He contended that, according to parliamentary usages, the Senate had no right to interfere with the prerogative of the House, by attaching a provision to raise revenue to the Appropriation Bill, and by imposing a direct charge on the people, as was attempted at that time by an increase in the rates of postage to five and ten cents, and doubling the postage on newspapers. He said that Mr. Branch had violated all parliamentary and gentlemanly courtesy in a deliberative assembly, for no member can impeach the motives of another.

Mr. Branch, rising—I want to know whether the gentleman means to impute to me ungentlemanly conduct?

Mr. Grow—I would ask the gentleman to refer to his own language.

Mr. Branch—I again ask you whether you impute to me conduct unbecoming a gentleman?

Mr. Grow—The gentleman said, the other day, that I wished to defeat the bill in order to induce the President to call an extra session. I say the imputation is not gentlemanly.

Mr. Branch—Do you design imputing to me conduct unbecoming a gentleman? Failing to respond, I shall take his silence as an affirmative answer.

Mr. Grow—What I said was in plain English. There it stands. The gentleman impugned my action on the Post Office Appropriation bill, and everywhere this was thought an infringement of parliamentary law.

Mr. Branch—I shall take the gentleman's failure to respond to my inquiry as an affirmative answer.

Mr. Grow—You can take what you please. The gentleman said my object was to kill the bill, and thus compel the President to call an extra session. I take back nothing I have said. He proceeded to give a history of the defeat of the Post Office Appropriation bill, disclaiming for the Republicans the responsibility of its defeat.

Mr. Pryor of Virginia replied to Mr. Grow's remarks, delivered a few days ago, in which the Democracy were charged with the responsibility of the non-organization of the House. That charge was not true as related to organization by the choice of a national, conservative man, for to that end the Democracy had been laboring for three weeks, to let it go to the country that they have hitherto resisted the election of a sectional candidate for Speaker, and intend to persist in that course.

The nomination of Mr. Sherman was a declaration of war, and the signal for hostility; and his election they are all bound to resist by every expedient and to the last extremity. Having enraged the South almost to the point of armed resistance, the Republicans now come forward and deprecate agitation. They apply the match, and affect to be amazed at the explosion.

Mr. Mayard of Tenn. withdrew his name as a candidate and the House again voted for Speaker with the following result:

Whole number of votes, 213; necessary to a choice, 106; Sherman, 102; Scott of Cal., 83; Gilmer of N. C., 14; scattering, 11. Adj.

FRIDAY DEC. 30.

SENATE. Nothing of especial interest occured.

HOUSE. Mr. Perry of Maine made an ineffectual attempt to have a rule adopted limiting speeches to 20 minutes each.

By a vote of 106 to 104, the House agreed its next meeting should be on Tuesday.

Mr. Montgomery democrat, tried ineffectually to get in a resolution making Mr. Corwin of Ohio Speaker for a day, for the purpose of passing the deficiency bill.

The House then with one majority adjourned.

NEGRO EXCITEMENT IN VIRGINIA On the 28th December, the citizens of Bolivia, Missouri, were terribly frightened by an attack made by a gang of negroes upon a party of white men, in the public square. The whites finally rallied and drove them into the woods, where they were kept at bay, threatening, to burn the town before morning.

Several negroes were subsequently captured and committed to prison. The citizens appointed a Virgilance Committee, and a mounted company are ranging the woods in search of the negroes.

Several negroes have been severely punished. The citizens had all armed, anticipating a more serious attack, but at last accounts the excitement had somewhat subsided.

THE POWER OF MEDICINE OVER DISEASE. We know of no better illustration of this fact than the wonderful effects of the Oxygenated Bitters, in eradicating from the system Dyspepsia, and all functional disease of the stomach, and restoring impaired digestion.

—The Rockland *Gazette* announces that Edward Love, the young fireman who was most severely injured of the two who survived the late accident, has been gradually improved since his injury, and that his recovery is considered quite probable. Mr. Ulmer is doing well, and is in no danger.

—On Thursday morning of last week the dead body of a man named Nathaniel Palmer was found hanging by the neck in an unoccupied limeshed in Rockland. The deceased was a shoemaker, about 40 years of age and without a family, and undoubtedly hung himself while laboring under the effects of intoxicating liquors.

AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Flour	$6 00 to 8 00	Round Hog,	$7 00 to 8 00
Corn Meal,	1 15 to 1 25	Clear Salt Pork,	10 00 to 12 00
Rye Meal,	1 25 to 0 00	Mutton,	4 to 6
Wheat,	1 40 to 1 50	Turkeys,	12½ to 13
Rye,	1 00 to 1 10	Chickens,	8 to 10
Corn,	1 05 to 1 10	Geese,	8 to 10
Beans,	1 00 to 1 50	Clover Seed,	11 to 16
Oats,	37 to 40	Herdsgrass,	2 75 to 3 00
Potatoes,	30 to 37	Red Top,	83 to 1 00
Dried Apples,	8 to 9	Hay,	11 00 to 12 00
Cooking "	40 to 50	Line.—	75 to 80
Winter "	75 to 1 00	Fleece Wool,	32 to 40
Butter,	18 to 20	Pulled Wool,	32 to 35
Cheese,	10 to 11	Sheep Skins,	75 to 1 25
Eggs,	10 to 13	Hides,	6 to 6½
Lard,	14 to 16		

FARMERS and others must remember that the prices of many articles in the above list fluctuate somewhat nearly every day—in proportion to their abundance or scarcity in the market, and as we can only give the prices on Tuesday, due allowance must be made.

BRIGHTON MARKET....Dec. 29.

At market, 1300 Beeves, 150 Stores, 2300 Sheep, 800 Swine.

PRICES—*Beef Cattle*—Extra, $8 00; first quality, $7 50; second, $6 75; third, $5 50 @ $0 00.

Working Oxen.—$85, $90, $100.

Milch Cows.—$34 @ $39; common, $17 @ $19.

Veal Calves.—$5 00, @ $4 00.

Yearlings—two yrs. old 17 @ $20; three yrs. old $24 @ 26.

Hides—6c @ 6½c ₱ lb. *Calf Skins.*—10 @ 11c ₱ lb

Sheep and Lambs.—$1 80 @ $2 00; extra $2 75 @ $3 00.

Pelts.—$1,25 @ $1 50.

Swine.—Spring pigs 5 a 5½c; retail 6 @ 6½. Fat Hogs, undressed none.

Beeves are sold by the head, at prices equal to the value per pound of the estimated weight of beef in the quarter, tog ther with the fifth quarter, or the hide and tallow, at the same price, at a shrinkage from live weight agreed on by the parties—varying from 28 to 34 per cent.

Total number of Stock Cars over the different roads, 152.

BOSTON MARKET....Dec. 31.

FLOUR.—Sales of common brands Western at $5 12½ @ $5 37½; fancy brands at $5 50 @ $5 75; extras $5 75 @ $6 25, and superfine at $6 25 @ $7 00 ₱ barrel. Southern in steady at $5 75 @ $6 00 for fancy; $6 25 @ $6 50 for extras; and $7 00 @ 7 50 for superior.

CORN—Yellow, 80 @ 95c; white is nominal at $90 @ 95c.

OATS—Northern and Canada, 45 @ 47c ₱ bush.

RYE—94 @ 95c per bushel.

NEW YORK MARKET...Dec. 31.

Flour—State and Western in good demand—Superfine State 5,20 a 5,25; extra State 5,45 a 5,50; round hoop Ohio 5,75 a 5,85; common to good extra western 5,35 a 5,50; Southern firm—sales 2400 barrels—Mixed to good 5,50 a 5,75; fancy and extra 5,85 a 7,25. Canada, extra, 5,50 a 6,80.

Wheat, 1,30 a 1,41. Corn, southern, new, 86@c @ 90.

Molasses steady, Coffee, firm. Beef quiet and much'd.

Among the many restoratives which nature has supplied to relieve the afflictions of humanity, there is no more favorite one for a certain class of diseases than the "medicinal gum" of the Wild Cherry Tree; but however valuable it is, its power to heal to sooth, to relieve, and to cure, is enhanced ten fold by scientific and judicious combination with other ingredients, in themselves of equal worth. This happy mingling exists in that

"Combination and a form indeed"

Of medicine known as

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

Whose value in curing *Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, Pulmonary Affection, and Incipient Consumption, is inestimable.*

HOME TESTIMONY.

BOSTON, April 18, 1852. }
No. 48, Union St. }

MR. SETH W. FOWLE,—*Dear Sir*:—Your invaluable medicine I can truly say, has literally snatched me from the grave. Last July I was attacked by a sudden cold, which resulted in a very severe Cough, with violent pains in the Side and Chest. I became so much reduced, that my friends frankly told me that I must die. At this crisis, I heard of *Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry*, and immediately sent for a bottle. The effect produced was indeed wonderful. My physician, one of the most respectable in Boston, who had previously told me that a cure was hopeless, came in, and I informed him what I had taken. He examined the Balsam, and advised me to continue the use of it, since he, also, found I began to improve daily; and the same physician who had given me up, told me a few days since, that I might yet live many years. Respectfully,

MARY ROWE.

We can cheerfully testify to the truth of the above statement, Mrs. Rowe having been an inmate of our family.

WILLIAM DENNETT,
MARTHA DENNETT.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

Prepared by S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston, and for sale by EBEN FULLER, J. W. COFFIN, DORR & CRAIG, C. F. POTTER AND F. W. KISSMAN, Augusta; J. A. GILMAN, Hallowell, and by dealers in medicine and appointed agents throughout the State. 1

ARE CANCERS CURABLE!

To that portion of the human family afflicted with this terrible disease, the question at the head of this article is of momentous import. The writer of this having been afflicted with a cancer for more than three years, located on the corner of the nose and cheek, during that time, had ninety-three operations by different physicians, and having at last been, as I believe, permanently cured, I feel confident in the assertion that cancers are curable. But, alas! it is not unfrequently the case with those afflicted with this disease, they are lured by the flattering prospects held out to them by some nominal physician or travel ing quack, of a speedy cure, and, after paying him a large sum of money, they learn, with pain and disappointment, that only injury has been inflicted and the disease aggravated.

After following such quacks, like a drowning man grasping at a straw, until they nearly stripped me of my money, my flesh and strength, and tortured my nerves by constant pain and suffering, making me fear that I must sink under the ravages of the fearful disease, I accidentally heard of Dr L. J. CROOKER, of Vassalboro', and as hope was not entirely gone, I determined to visit him, and learn his mode of treatment. At that time I had an open sore, three inches in diameter, my blood was poor and my body much emaciated. I at once resolved to put myself under his care, and lost no time in commencing his treatment. He immediately took off the sore, cleansed the edges, and grappled with the malady as one who understood the disease, and had the power to destroy and overcome it. After three months treatment, at a small expense, and not one-hundredth part of the pain inflicted upon me by other physicians, he commenced healing it up, sound and free from disease. Nearly six months have elapsed since it was healed, and I now feel to rejoice in a perfect cure.

Let those afflicted with cancer, try Dr. C., in preference to those who have had little or no experience in this disease. I have written this wholly for the sake of rendering timely aid to those who may be suffering from this fearful malady.

Orland, Dec. 20, 1859. A. D. OSGOOD.

A British officer writing from Teheran, Persia, to the *London Times*, remarks:—"A Carthartic Pill manufactured by an American Chemist (Dr. J. C. AYER, of Lowell, Mass.) has cured the Shah of a Liver Complaint that threatened his life. This simple fact, as might be expected, renders the Americans immensely popular here, while we English are overlooked. Doubtless our own scholars made the discoveries which he employs and thus it is in everything; we do the labor, then the moneing Americans put their mark on it and take the reward Dr. AYER is indebted by the Court and its retainers here, which will doubtless be reflected to him on a gold snuff box, or diamond hilted sword, while not the name even of Davy, Christeson or Brodie—the great lights by which he shines is known."—*New York Sunday Paper.* 3

Dr. L. Block,
PHYSICIAN OF CHRONIC DISEASES,
Professional Rooms, State St. corner of Green, House of Mrs. Rodgers,
AUGUSTA, Maine.
Office hours, from 9, A. M. to 9, P. M.
1y44

MARRIED.

Augusta, Dec. 14th, by Rev A. Sanderson, Benjamin F. Sargent to Mary W. Rogers; Dec 24th, Charles Trafton to Anna R. McCausland, both of Gardiner; Dec 24th, Washington W. Blake of Monmouth, to Maria C. Sanderson, daughter of the officiating clergyman; Eben B. Shorey to Susan Holt.

Augusta, by Rev. R. A. Ballou, Manuel Jackson of Jay, to Sylvia R. Gleason.

Belfast, Dec 25th by Rev. Mr. Parker, George H. Fairfield, (Printer,) to Lovina D. Locke, both of Augusta.

Bangor, Dec. 25th, at the Dwinal House, by the Rev. A. Battles, Jas. H. Bennett to Martha F., daughter of Samuel Chesley, Esq., all of Chester.

Cherryfield, Dec 22d, John M. Hale, Jr., of Ellsworth to Rebecca W Campbell.

Dover, Dec. 20th, Phillip T. Briggs to Martha E. Hale, both of Parkman.

Eastport, Dec. 13th, Geo. W. Leads to Bridget Leads; Dec. 19th, William Pettis to Mary Hanning, both of Parsboro', N. S.; David Pettis to Elizabeth Carr, both of Parsboro', N. S.; Dec. 20th, Walter Lank to Margaret Maffuck, both of Campobello; Dec. 25th, William Scaris of Campobello, to Louisa Robinson of Lubec; Dec. 19th, Samuel Gilmore to Nancy Meley of Penfield, N. B.

Eden, Dec. 20th, Capt John Galley of Mt. Desert, to Hannah H. Mace of Plantation No. 21, Hancock Co.

Rockland, Dec. 21st, George W. Welch of New Portland, to Lucinda Young of Anson; Franklin F. Hawes to Elizabeth Harlow.

Foxcroft, Wm S. Proctor to Mary E. Pillsbury, both of Sebec.

Achias, Dec. 24th, Perry to Rebecca Huckings.

Monson, Dr. S. A. Patten to Emeline C. Taylor.

Mt. Vernon, Dec 27th, by Rev. S. Powers, Joseph T. Shinburne of Readfield, to Mary Currier; by the same, Dec. 29, Jesse Gaines to Joanna Ladd.

North Waldoboro', Dec. 31st, by Reuben Orff. Esq., Edward Hyster of Warren, to Orlena H. Acorn of Jefferson.

Skowhegan, Dec 21st, Hon. Francis E. Weston of California, to Sarah S. Fletcher.

DIED.

Argyle, Wis. 21st ult., Mary, wife of Charles Pike, Esq., formerly of Kingfield, aged 65 yrs.

Boston, Henry Butler of New Vineyard, 77.

Deer Isle, Dec. 25th, Caroline, wife of Capt. John Leonard, 42; Dec. 17th, Dea. Mathews, 72.

Ellsworth, Dec. 25th, Mrs. Betsy Davis; Dec. 17th, George W Murch, Jr., 19.

Havana, Nov. 21st, of yellow fever, Joseph A. Scofield of Phipsburg, 21 yrs., second officer of ship Henry Warren of Bath.

Ingraham, Dec. 17th, Emily Jane, wife of Orlando Green, and daughter of Orin Fuller, Esq., 22.

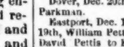
Staten Island, N. Y., Dec. 7th, Capt. Charles Randall, of brig C. H. Kennedy, late of Castine, Me., 34.

Sullivan, Dec. 17th, Abigail, wife of Capt. Samuel Uran, 54.

Trenton, Dec. 23d, Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Hopkins, 20.

Winthrop, Nov. 30th, of disease of the brain, Harry H., son of Geo. S. and Prudence Metcalf, 2 yrs.

M. & C. R. WELLS!
NO 6, BRIDGE'S BLOCK,



HAVE on hand an extensive assortment of PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE.

Mahogany and Black Walnut Sofas, Side and Corner What-nots, Teapoys, Toilet and Common Pine Tables, Spring Beds, Mattresses, Feathers, Looking Glasses, Black Walnut and Birch Extension Tables, Bedsteads, Mahogany and Pine Bureaus, Mahogany, Walnut and Marble top Centre Tables, Rocking Chairs, Sinks and Wash Stands, Cane and Wood Seat Chairs, Fancy Chairs, Settee Cradles, Picture Frames, Sleds, and *all articles* in the *Furniture line.*

Also constantly on hand a large number of READY MADE COFFINS,

Mahogany, Black Walnut, Birch and Pine, finished up in the best manner.

☞ Coffin Plates furnished at short notice.

Augusta, Jan. 24, 1860. 3tf

LINDSEY HOUSE,

MAIN STREET,
ROCKLAND, Maine.

The above house is now open for the reception of boarders and the accommodation of the traveling public. Those who favor us with a call will find pleasant rooms, good beds and a table supplied with all the market affords, with a disposition among all connected with the house to make their stay as agreeable and comfortable as possible.

Connected with the house is one of the largest and best stables in the State, where horses will be well cared for.

The house is very pleasantly located, having a retired situation, but near the centre of the business part of the city.

☞ Call once and you will come again.

3tf GEORGE LINDSEY, Proprietor.

CURTIS'S OPEN SESAME GATE.

PATENTED OCT. 18, 1859.

THIS gate is *superior* to any other now before the public is not affected by frost, is always in order and fastens itself when opened or closed. The inventor, after a thorough examination of all the different kinds of approach opening gates now before the public, finds that they are all defective in one very essential respect; viz:—the cost. And the expense of getting them up, by farmers and men of small means, generally forbids their erection where they would give such decided advantages over the ordinary gate, or a set of bars. Now to obviate this objection he has invented a gate, the cost of which is only One Dollar and Fifty Cents more than any good farm gate, and can be made by almost any one having the slightest knowledge of the use of tools. It may be all constructed of wood, or, if iron is used in every place where it is required, it only costs one dollar for all the irons for a nice gate. But the greatest advantage consists in the ease with which it can be opened and fastened open, closed and fastened while sitting in the carriage.

Town and County Rights for sale by canvassing Agents throughout the State.

All communications respecting the Open Sesame Gate may be addressed to CURTIS & CO.
Monroe, Me.
3w3*

DISEASES OF THE EAR.

DR. AARON YOUNG

IS now making a tour to the various counties in Maine for the purpose of

CONSULTING WITH THE DEAF

and all others having diseased Ears of any kind. Dr. Young will visit some of the principal towns in *every county*, and remain from one day to a week, according to the size of the place. Due notice will be given of the time and place of his visit, in the columns of the *Farmer*, and the local papers in each county.

☞ The Deaf are earnestly cautioned not to tamper with the ears or to *quack* through the advice of well-meaning friends Above all avoid the circulars and quack notices and certificates from abroad.

Dr. Young will visit

READFIELD, Hutchinson's Hotel, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, January 6th and 7th.

SOUTH CHINA, Richards' Hotel, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, January 11th and 12th.

BELFAST, *second visit*, at the American House, FRIDAY, January 13th, and remain till TUESDAY noon January 17th.

☞ Let all who feel interested, and others who are sufferers from *any indisposition about the Head* make an early call.

No change of day on account of the weather. 42

Maine State Agricultural Society.

THE Annual Meeting of the Maine State Agricultural Society for the choice of officers, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting, will be held in the State House on TUESDAY, 24th of January, 1860, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

E. HOLMES,
Augusta, Jan. 21, 1860. 3w3 *Secretary.*

Great Bargains.

FANCY SILKS & WINTER DRESS GOODS.

KILBURN & BARTON wishing to close out their remaining stock of Fancy Silks and Winter Dress Goods, will offer the same from this date, at a reduction of from 20 to 30 per cent. Some of our best styles and qualities still remain on hand.

Augusta, Jan. 3d, 1860. 4wis3

Administratrix Sale.

BY virtue of a license granted by the Judge of Probate for Kennebec County, State of Maine, the undersigned, Administratrix on the estate of Andrew Gale late of Augusta, in said County, deceased, will sell, on SATURDAY, the 4th day of February next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, all the right, title and interest which said deceased had at the time of his death, in a house and lot situate on Washington Street, in said Augusta.

SYLVIA GALE.
Augusta, Jan. 2, 1860. 3w3*

Agricultural.

THE Annual Meeting of the ANDROSCOGGIN AGRICULTURAL and HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, for choice of officers, to see if the Society will sell their Fair grounds or put them into a stock company, and to transact such other business as may come before it, will be held in Lewiston, at Jones's Hall, on WEDNESDAY, JAN. 11th, 1860, at 10 o'clock, A. M. It is hoped that all interested will be present and aid the enterprise, and show that Androscoggin is awake to her interests, and will push her agricultural energies into the front rank.

WM. R. WRIGHT, *Secretary.*
Lewiston, Dec 23, 1859. 3

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of

ELIZABETH FISHER, late of Albion,

in the county of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to SETH D. FISHER
December 29, 1859. 3*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the Estate of

DAVID T. WHITING, late of Winthrop,

in the county of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs. All persons, therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to
December 26 1859. 3* JOHN E. BRAINARD.

KENNEBEC COUNTY....*In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of December, 1859.*

CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last will and testament of WILLIAM WILSON, late of Litchfield, in said County, deceased, having been presented for probate;

ORDERED, That notice be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the fourth Monday of January next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause,

The Muse.

ABDEL-HASSAN.

The compensations of calamity are made apparent after long intervals of time.
The sure years reveal the deep remedial force that underlies all fact.—EMERSON.

ABDEL-HASSAN o'er the Desert journeyed with his caravan,—
Many a richly laden camel, many a faithful serving-man.
And before the haughty master bowed alike the man and beast;
For the power of Abdel-Hassan was the wonder of the East.

It was now the twelfth day's journey, but its closing did not bring
Abdel-Hassan and his servants to the long-expected spring.

From the ancient line of travel they had wandered far away,
And at evening, faint and weary, on a waste of Desert lay.

Fainting men and famished camels stretched them round the master's tent;
For the water-skins were empty, and the dates were nearly spent.

All the night, as Abdel-Hassan on the Desert lay apart,
Nothing broke the lifeless silence but the throbbing of his heart;

All the night he heard it beating, while his sleepless, anxious eyes
Watched the shining constellations wheeling onward through the skies.

When the glowing orbs, receding, paled before the coming day,
Abdel-Hassan called his servants and devoutly knelt to pray.

Then his words were few and solemn to the leader of his train:—
"Thirty men and eighty camels, Haroun, in thy care remain.

"Keep the beasts and guard the treasure till the needed aid I bring.
God is great! His name is mighty!—I, alone, will seek the spring."

Mounted on his strongest camel, Abdel-Hassan rode away,
While his faithful followers watched him passing, in the blaze of day,

Like a speck upon the Desert, like a moving human hand,
Where the fiery skies were sweeping down to meet the burning sand.

Passed he then their far horizon, and beyond it rode alone;—
They alone, with Arab patience, lay within its flaming zone.

Day by day the servants waited, but the master never came,—
Day by day, in feebler accents, called on Allah's holy name.

One by one they killed the camels, loathing still the proffered food,
But in weakness or in frenzy, slaked their burning thirst in blood.

On unheeded heaps of treasure rested each unconscious head;
While, with pious care, the dying struggle to entomb the dead.

So they perished. Gaunt with famine, still did Haroun's trusty hand
For his latest dead companion scoop sepulture in the sand.

Then he died; and pious nature, where he lay so gaunt and grim,
Moved by her divine compassion, did the same kind thing for him.

Earth upon her burning bosom, held him in his final rest,
While the hot winds of the Desert piled the sand above his breast.—

Onward in his fiery travel Abdel-Hassan held his way,
Yielding to the camel's instinct, halting not, by night or day,

'Till the faithful beast, exhausted in her fearful journey, fell,
With her eye upon the palm-trees rising o'er the lonely well:

With a faint convulsive struggle, and a feeble moan, she died,
While her still surviving master lay unconscious by her side.

So he lay until the evening, when a passing caravan
From the dead incumbering camel brought to life the dying man.

Slowly murmured Abdel-Hassan, as they bathed his fainting head,
"All is lost, for all have perished!—they are numbered with the dead!

"I, who had such power and treasure but a single moon ago,
Now my life and poor subsistence to a stranger's bounty owe.

"God is great! His name is mighty! He is victor in the strife!
Stripped of pride and power and substance, He hath left me faith and life."—

Sixty years had Abdel-Hassan, since the stranger's friendly hand
Saved him from the burning Desert, lived and prospered in the land;

And his life of peaceful labor, in its pure and simple ways,
For his loss fourfold returned him, and a mighty length of days.

Sixty years of faith and patience gave him wisdom's mural crown;
Sons and daughters brought him honor with his riches and renown.

Men beheld his reverend aspect, and revered his blameless name;
And in peace he dwelt with strangers, in the fulness of his fame.

But the heart of Abdel-Hassan yearned, as years the heart of man,
Still to die among his kindred, ending life where it began.

So he summoned all his household, and he gave the brief command,—
"Go and gather all our substance;—we depart from out the land."

Then they journeyed to the Desert with a great and numerous train,
To his old nomadic instinct trusting life and wealth again.

It was now the sixth day's journey, when they met the moving sand,
On the great wind of the Desert, driving o'er that arid land;

And the air was red and fervid with the Simoom's fiery breath;—
None could see his nearest fellow in the stifling blast of death.

Blinded men from prostrate camels piled the stores to windward round,
And within the barrier herded, on the hot, unstabled ground.

Two whole days the great wind lasted, when the living of the train
From the hot drifts dug the camels and resumed their way again.

But the lines of care grew deeper on the master's swarthy cheek,
While around the weakest fainted and the strongest waxed weak;

And the water-skins were empty, and a silent murmur ran
From the faint, bewildered servants through the straggling caravan:—

"Let the land we left be blessed!—that to which we go accurst!—
From our pleasant wells of water came we here to die of thirst?"

But the master stilled the murmur with his steadfast, quiet eye:—
"God is great," he said, devoutly,—"when *He* wills it, we shall die."

As he spake, he swept the Desert with his vision clear and calm,
And along the far horizon saw the green crest of the palm.

Man and beast with weak steps quickened, hasted to the lonely well,
And around it, faint and panting, in a grateful tumult fell.

Many days they staid and rested, and amidst his fervent prayer
Abdel-Hassan pondered deeply that strange bond that held him there.

Then there came an aged stranger, journeying with his caravan;
And when each had each saluted, Abdel-Hassan thus began:—

"Knowest thou this well of water? lies it on the traveled way?"
And he answered,—"From the highway thou art distant many days.

"Where thou seest this well of water, where these thorns and palm-trees stand,
Once the Desert swept unbroken in a waste of burning sand;

"There was neither life nor herbage, not a drop of water lay,
All along the arid valley where thou seest this well today.

Sixty years have wrought their changes since a man of wealth and pride,
With his servants and his camels, here, amidst his riches died.

"As we journeyed o'er the Desert, dead beneath the blazing sky,
Here I saw them, beasts and masters, in a common burial lie;

"Thirty men and eighty camels did the shrouding sand unfold;
And we gathered up their treasure, spices, precious stones, and gold;

"Then we heaped the sand above them, and, beneath the burning sun,
With a friendly care we finished what the winds had well begun.

"Still I hold that master's treasure, and his record, and his name;
Long I waited for his kindred, but no kindred ever came.

"Time, who beareth all things onward, hither bore our steps again,
When around this spot were scattered whitened bones of beasts and men;

"And from out the heaving hillocks of the mingled sand and mould
Lo! the little palms were springing, which to-day are great and old.

"From the shrubs we held the camels; for I felt that life of man,
Breaking to new forms of being, through that tender herbage ran.

"In the graves of men and camels long the dates unheeded lay,
Till their germs of life commanded larger life from that decay;

"And the falling dews, arrested, nourished every tender shoot,
While beneath, the hidden moisture gathered to each wandering root.

"So they grew; and I have watched them, as we journeyed, year by year;
And we digged this well beneath them, where thou seest it fresh and clear.

"Thus from waste and loss and sorrow still are joy and beauty born,
Like the fruitage of these palm-trees and the blossom of the thorn;

"Life from death, and good from evil!—from the buried caravan
Springs the life to save the living, many a weak, despairing man."

As he ended, Abdel-Hassan, quivering through his aged frame,
Asked, in accents slow and broken, "Knowest thou that master's name?"

"He was known as Abdel-Hassan, famed for wealth and power and pride;
But the proud have often fallen, and, as he, the great have died!"

Then, upon the ground before them, prostrate Abdel-Hassan fell,
With his aged hands extended, trembling, to the lonely well,—

And the sacred soil beneath him cast upon his hoary head,—
Named the servants and the camels,—summoned Haroun from the dead,—

Clutched the unconscious palms around him, as if they were living men,—
And before him in their order, rose his buried train again.

Moved by pity, spake the stranger, bending o'er him in his grief:—
"What saith the man of sorrow? Speak,—for speaking is relief."

Then he answered, rising slowly to that aged stranger's knee,—
"Thou beholdest Abdel-Hassan! They were mine, and I am he!"

Wondering, stood they all around him, and a reverent silence kept,
While, amidst them, Abdel-Hassan lifted up his voice and wept.

Joy and grief, and faith and triumph, mingled in his flowing tears;
Refluent on his patient spirit rolled the tide of sixty years.

As the past and present blended, lo! his larger vision saw,
In his own life's compensation, Nature's universal law.

"God is good, O reverend stranger! He hath taught me of his ways,
By this great and crowning lesson, in the evening of my days.

"Keep the treasure,—I have plenty,—and am richer that I see
Life ascend, through change and evil, to that perfect life to be,—

"In each woe a blessing folded, from all loss a greater gain,
Joy and hope from fear and sorrow, rest and peace from toil and pain.

"God is great! His name is mighty! He is victor in the strife!
For He bringeth Good from Evil, and from death commandeth Life!"—*Atlantic Monthly.*

The Story Teller.

A PLEASANT AND TRUE STORY.

BY BAYARD TAYLOR.

On the 15th of October 1855, a celebration of a peculiar character was held in a small village near Jena. It was an occasion of an entirely local nature, and might have passed over unobserved and unknown to all, except the immediate vicinity, but for its connection with the battle which fifty years and one day before, annihilated the power of Prussia. An account of it, however, was published in most of the German newspapers and by this circumstance the sequel of the story which I am about to relate was brought on. At the time the celebration took place, I was residing in Gotha, not more than fifty miles from the spot, and received the story almost in the very words of the chief actor in it. I am sorry that his name and that of the village have escaped my memory. All other particulars made too deep an impression upon me to be easily forgotten.

We must first go back to the 14th of October, 1806. On that day the windy uplands northeast of Jena witnessed the brief, but terrible combat which resulted in a triumphant entry of the French army into Berlin, eleven days afterward—during which time Prussia had lost 60,000 men, 65 standards, and 600 cannon. A portion of the French army was encamped on the battle field, or quartered in the village around. The poor inhabitants, overwhelmed by this sudden avalanche of war upon their quiet fields—where for a hundred years or more, they had reaped their harvest in peace—submitted in helpless apathy, while their houses and barns were plundered by the lawless soldiery. The battle was over, but there was no lull in the blast of ruin. Through the clouds of cannon smoke which settled into the bosom of the deep valleys, as the raw October evening came on, were heard in all directions shrieks of fear, yells of rage or triumph, and cries of pain or lamentation.

Davoust—the "Butcher of Hamburg," as the Germans called him—took up his quarters for the night in one of the most convenient and comfortable houses which could be found in the neighborhood of the scene of slaughter. Here he rapidly issued orders for the disposition of the forces under his command, gave directions for the morrow, and received reports from his adjutants. He had taken his cloak, and was about retiring to an inner chamber for repose, when an officer entered. "Pardon me, general," he said, "but there is a case that requires attention. The German *canaille* must be taught to respect us. Ten soldiers of Company —— of the Fourth Infantry, who quartered themselves in the village of Waldorf (let us say) have been driven away by the people, and two or three severely injured."

Davoust's cold eye glittered, and his moustache curled like the lip of a mastiff, as he turned and halted a moment at the door of the bed-room. "Send a lieutenant and twenty men to the village, pick out ten of the vagabonds, and shoot them down!" was the brief order. "Where is Waldorf?" he added, turning to one of those useful creatures who are always willing to act as guides and interpreters for the enemy in their own land.

There is a village called Upper Waldorf, which lies near the head of a small valley to the left; Middle Waldorf is on the other side of the hill, and Lower Waldorf about half an hour's distance beyond.

The marshal not caring to annoy himself by more minute inquiries, went to bed. If ten men were shot, that was sufficient.

The next morning, at sunrise, Lieutenant Lamotte, with twenty men, marched over the trampled hills to seek Waldorf. It was a disagreeable business, and the sooner it was over the better. On reaching the ridge which overlooked the intersection of two or three valleys, more than one village was visible through the cold fog now beginning to rise. "*Qui est Waldorf?*" inquired the officer of the man whom he had impressed by the way. "*Das,*" answered the man, "*ish ober Waldorf,*" pointing to a village on the left. "*En avant!*" And in fifteen minutes more the Frenchman marched into the little hamlet.

Halting in an open space between the church and the two principal beer houses, the officer summoned the inhabitants together. The whole village was already awake, for few had slept during the night. Their ears were still stunned by the thunders of yesterday, and visions of burning and pillage still danced before their eyes. At the command of the lieutenant, the soldiers seized all the male inhabitants, and forcibly placed them in line before him. The women and children waited near in terrible anxiety, for no one understood the words which were spoken, and these ominous preparations led them to imagine the worst.

At this juncture, the son of the village pastor appeared upon the scene. He was a young man of twenty, who was studying theology in order to become his father's successor, and fortunately had some knowledge of French. The appearance of things, without the cries and entreaties of the terrified people, told him that his help was wanted. He immediately addressed himself to Lieut. Lamotte, and begged for an explanation of the proceedings.

"I am ordered to punish this village," answered the latter, "for your treatment of our soldiers last night. The marshal ordered that ten of you must be shot. The only thing that I can do is, to allow you to draw lots among yourselves, or to point out those concerned in the outrage."

"But," continued the young man, "your general has been misinformed. No French soldiers have visited our village before you. We have truly been in great fear and anxiety the whole night, but the valley is deep and the village is partly concealed from view by the woods on the side. There are also the villages of Middle and Lower Waldorf, which lie farther down in the open valley. You can soon satisfy yourself, sir, that this village is entirely innocent; and I entreat you not to shed the blood of our harmless people."

"There is no time for investigation," said the officer. "I was ordered to proceed to Waldorf, and I am guided hither. I will wait till you make your choice of ten to be sacrificed, but have no authority to do more."

By this time the people had learned the fate in store for them. The women with tears and appealing gestures crowded around the officer, begging him to spare their sons and husbands; the men stood silent, with bloodless faces, and dumb, imploring eyes. The scene was evidently painful, both to officer and soldiers, accustomed as they were to the unmerciful code of war. They were anxious to put an end to it and leave; but the clergyman's son, inspired with the belief that the fate of ten men rested upon his efforts, continued to urge his plea with an eloquence that would not be set aside. Lieut. Lamotte struggled awhile between his sense of duty and his natural humanity, while the young advocate appealed to his conscience and to the obedience which he owed to a higher command than Davoust. Finally he consented to wait while a sergeant was dispatched to head quarters, accompanied by a peasant, to show him the nearest way. A few lines hastily penciled stated the facts in the case, and asked for further instructions.

Meanwhile the inhabitants waited, in a state of suspense scarcely to be endured. Lieutenant Lamotte—who, as a thorough Frenchman, soon wearied of a painful emotion, and shaking it off at the risk of appearing heartless—said, "The morning is keen, and a walk before sunrise doesn't diminish the appetite; can you give us some refreshments from your hidden supplies?" At a word from the young man, many of the women brought together the coffee they had prepared for their own breakfast, with black bread, mugs of beer, and a small cheese or two—sufficient for a rough meal—of which the soldiers partook with the usual laughing comments on "*la cruisine Allemanda.*" The company of victims looked on in silence, and more than one muttered gloomily, "We are feeding our executioners."

"Even if that should be true," said the young man, "it is but doing as Christ has taught us. Whether we obtain Christian charity from these men, let us, at least, show them we are christians."

This rebuke had its effect. A few of the men assisted in entertaining the soldiers, and the latter, with their facility of fraternization, soon made themselves at home. As the stomach fills the heart also enlarges, and the men began to say among themselves: "It is a pity that these men should be shot by mistake."

It was not long before the sergeant and his guide arrived. The former handed the lieutenant a note, which he hastily tore open and read. "Waste no time in parley. It is indifferent which village is punished; an example must be made. Do your duty and return instantly." So ran the pitiless answer.

"Choose your men!" said the lieutenant, rising to his feet, and grinding his teeth to keep down his faltering heart. But now the lamentations broke out afresh. The women clung around the men who were dear to them, and many of the latter, overcome by the general distress, uttered loud cries and prayers for mercy. The young man knelt down in front of them, saying to the officer: "I do not kneel to you, but I will pray to God that he remove the sin of slaughter from your soul."

As the officer met his earnest eyes, full of sublime calmness and courage, his own suddenly filled with tears. He turned to his men, who stood drawn up in line before him, but no word was spoken. Their hands were in their proper places, according to drill regulations; and there were drops on many cheeks that they could not wipe away. There was a silent question in the officer's eye—a silent answer in theirs. The former turned huriedly, beckoned the young man to him, and whispered, in an agitated voice:

"My friend, I will save you by stratagem. Choose ten of your most courageous men, place them in a line before me, and I will order my soldiers to shoot them through the head. At the instant I give the order to fire, they must fall flat on the ground; my soldiers will aim high, and no one will be injured; as soon as the volley is fired I will give the order to march; but no one must stir from this place until we are out of sight."

These words were instantly translated to the people, but so great was their panic, that no one offered to move. The pastor's son then took his place, alone, in the vacant space before the line of soldiers. "I offer myself," said he, "as one, trusting in God that we shall be saved; and I call upon those of you who have the hearts of men in your bodies to stand beside me." Young Conrad, a sturdy farmer, and but newly a bridegroom, joined him—casting as he did so a single encouraging look upon his future wife, who turned deadly pale but spake not a word. One by one, as men who have resolved to face death—for the most of them had but a trembling half-confidence in their escape—eight others walked out and took their places in line. The women shuddered, and hid their eyes; the men looked steadily on, in the fascination of terror, and the little children in awed but ignorant curiosity. The place was as silent as if devoid of life.

Again the lieutenant surveyed his men. "Take aim!" he commanded. He continued—"aim at their heads, that your work may be well done!" But though his voice was clear and strong, and the tenor of his words not to be mistaken, a clairvoyant flash of hidden meaning ran down the line and the men understood him. Then came the last command: "*Fire!*"—but in the second which intervened between the word and the ringing volley, ten men were already falling. The crack of their muskets and sound of their bodies were simultaneous. Without pausing an instant, the lieutenant cried:—Right about wheel:" "Forward!" and the measured tramp of the soldiers rang down the narrow village street.

The women uncovered their eyes and gazed. There lay the ten men, motionless, and apparently lifeless. With wild cries they gathered around them; but ere their exclamations of despair had turned into those of joy, the last of the soldiers had disappeared in the wood. Then followed weeping embraces, as all rose from the ground—laughter, and sobs of hysterical joy. The pastor's son uncovered his head and knelt down, while all reverently followed his example, and uttered an eloquent prayer of thanksgiving for their merciful deliverance.

What this young man had done was not suffered to go unrewarded. A blessing rested upon his labors and his life. In the course of time he became a clergyman, filling for awhile his father's place for the people he had saved, but was afterward led to a wider and more ambitious sphere. He was called to Leipzig, received the degree of Doctor of Divinity, and finally, became known throughout Germany as the founder of the *Gustau Adolf Verein* (Gustavus Adolphus Union,) which has for its object the dissemination of protestant principles by means of voluntary contributions. In some respects it resembles the Home Missions of our country. Many churches built by this association are now scattered throughout the United States.

The inhabitants of Waldorf never forgot their pastor nor he them. He came back from time to time to spend a few days in the quiet little village of his youth, and where the most eventful crisis of his life was passed.

In 1856, three out of the ten pseudo-victims of Davoust were still living in their old homes, and the people besought them that the semi-centennial anniversary of such an event deserved a special celebration. Dr. ——, of Leipzig (formerly the pastor's son,) was invited to be with them. He came—he would have come from the ends of the earth—and after a solemn and religious service in the church, proceeded to the spot on which he had stood and faced the French muskets, and there related to the children and grandchildren of those he had saved, the narrative which I have here given in less moving and eloquent words. Those who were present described the scene as singularly impressive and affecting. The three old men sat near him as he spoke; and the emotions of that hour of trial were so vividly reproduced in their minds that, at the close, they laughed and wept as they had done on the same day fifty years before.

In conclusion, the speaker referred to the officer whose humane stratagem had preserved their lives. "Since that day," said he, "I have never heard of him. I did not even learn his name, but he is ever remembered in my prayers. Most probably he died a soldier's death on one of the many fields of slaughter which intervened between Jena and Waterloo; but if he should be living, it would cheer my last days on earth if I could reach him with a single word of gratitude."

In the same year there lived—and, no doubt, still is living—in Lyons an invalided and pensioned captain of the Napoleonic wars. After a life of vicissitudes, he found himself, in his old age, alone, forgotten, poor. Men no better and braver than he had achieved distinction by some lucky chance: fortune had come to others, and others had begotten children to cheer and vitalize their declining days. Him the world had passed by, and for years he had been living a quiet, silent, pinched life, by the aid of his scanty pension. His daily resort was a cafe, where he could see and read the principal European journals, and perhaps measure the changed politics of the present time by the experience of his past life.

One day in November, 1856, he entered the cafe as usual, took his accustomed seat as he was wont to do, and picked up the nearest paper. It happened to be the Augsburg Allgemeine Zeitung: but he had spent some years in Germany, and understood the language tolerably. His attention was attracted by a letter dated Jena. "Jena!" he thinks—"I was there too; what is going on there now?" He reads a little farther; "Celebration at Waldorf." "Waldorf! the name is familiar; where have I heard it?" As he continued his perusal, the old captain's excitement, so unusual, attracts the attention of all the other *habitues* of the cafe. "*Grand Dieu,* Davoust—Waldorf—the ten men—the pastor's son! Did I dream such a thing, or is this the same?" Forgotton for years and years—effaced by a hundred other military adventures—overlaid and lost in the crowded stores of a soldier's memory, the scene came to light again. The pastor's son still lived, still remembered, and thanked the preserver of his native village! Many a long year had passed since such a glow warmed the chambers of the old man's heart.

That evening he wrote to Dr. ——, in Leipzig. He was ill, and but a few months distant from his last hour; but the soldier's letter seemed like a providential answer to his prayers, and brightened the flickering close of his life. A manly and affectionate correspondence was carried on between the two while the latter lived. The circumstances became public, and the deed was officially recognized in a way most flattering to the pride of Capt. Lamotte. The Grand Duke of Saxe Weimar and the King of Saxony conferred upon him the orders of their respective houses, which were followed soon afterward by the cross of the legion of honor from Louis Napoleon, and an increase of his pension, which insured him ease and comfort the rest of his life. A translation of the doctor's narrative, published in the French papers, drew attention to him, and he was no longer a neglected frequenter of the craft. He was known and honored, even without his three orders.

"Cast thy bread upon the waters, and thou shalt find it again after many days."

CHRISTMAS AT FARMER MAY'S.

"Joseph!" roared farmer May's stentorian voice outside the kitchen door, where he was knocking the snow off from his great hob nailed shoe. "Joseph, you lazy rascal, come and unharness the horse!"

Out of the windy woodshed came Joseph, reluctantly, into the biting Christmas-time air. Joseph was farmer May's bound boy, who did the chores, and carried the wee May children on his back to school many a time. "I don't think he's got any heart at all!" exclaimed Joseph, passionately, as his numb fingers loosened the harness, and a bitter tear stole down each pale cheek. "And this is Christmas time! Oh dear dear! why didn't God make a beautiful time for me, too? Work, work, work, and never a kind word! I ain't good for anything; I never shall help anybody, or do any good as long as I live; and I suppose God knows it. O! I pray every night, that I may help somebody, and then, maybe, I might get them to love me, or drop a kind word once in a while."

Here Joseph paused, and looked over his shoulder into the broad kitchen window. Oh! what a pretty sight there was within; you ought to have seen it. One square patch of sunshine lay right in the middle of the snowy floor. The beams were hung with long strings of scarlet peppers, and queer, crooked-necked yellow squashes; besides, a beautiful branch of burning bush sprangled out over the chimney piece. The great square table was piled high with golden-colored pumpkins, rosy apples, (just the hue of Tiny May's cheeks, bless her!) and fragrant quinces. And clustering around, "just to see," were little variegated curly-heads you might have mistaken for a bunch of marigolds, there eyes big with anticipation of the dainties in progress. How they laughed and shouted every time Hetty May gave a vigorous chop at the obstinate mince meat, and sent her curls flying off in a straight line from her head.

"Dear me!" cried mother May, in a fluster, "that Santa Claus tart's burning, I'm sure; and my hands in this dough, too! Joseph! you Joseph! come here, and mind the tarts."

Joseph here, there, everywhere! Why, there wasn't a member of the whole May family but were perfectly convinced that Joseph Craig hadn't a spark of feeling in him. He never hung up his socks; no, indeed! And, little children, he never had a kind mother to put her soft hand under his chin, and lift his poor, pale face to her loving eyes. There is a beautiful little brook in every one of your hearts, that loves to have kind, smiling faces reflected in it, and pleasant words, like wild flowers, dropped into it. To be sure there is!

This was the day before Christmas; and at night, when the little ones were safe in their beds, farmer May threw a fresh pine knot into the wide-mouthed chimney-place, and Santa Claus began, invisibly, to fill up the four long, red woolen stockings hanging beside it. Good gracious! what a dancing and diddling there was about that kitchen floor the next morning, when the beautiful sun revealed what sly Kris Kringle had been about! Even twelve-year-old Hetty danced a polka in a pair of new rubbers and a pretty cherry silk hood, with delight. Thomas's blue-wheeled cart kept tripping everybody up, as he went careering round the room; and Tiny's great waxen doll stared at young and old with its impudent blue eyes. But the greatest general of the day was soldier Harry, with the shining new skates Santa Claus had bequeathed him. Already he was strapping them on, and with his chest proudly swelled, was explaining the buckling to silent, patient Joseph.

"Hurray, Joseph! hurray, everybody! look out of the windows; I'm off to the big pond for a skate."

They were all so proud of handsome, careless Harry. Mother May was dreadfully busy preparing the Christmas dinner—for all the May relatives were to be there—but she left the peeling of the turnips and onions, and with her wet hands behind her, peered out with the rest to see her promising son.

"God bless the boy!" cried out the farmer, in his hearty way; and the children's eyes glistened. Joseph's hand was on the window sill, and farmer May's accidentally dropped on to it, gathering the slim finger into his broad, warm palm. Joseph thought his heart would burst, and a sweet glow of pleasure stole over him. But the hand and pressure were instantaneously removed, and the sunshine faded out of his eyes.

The weather had been unusually mild for two or three days before Christmas, so that the water lay on the ice of the big pond. But daring Harry thought he could brave it; 'twould be a pity to spoil the fun now, and so many admiring eyes fixed on him, too!

He made a bold dash; his little figure, upright and graceful, was poised upon the ice. Then there was a crash! the treacherous cake gave way, and with a loud cry Harry fell amid the rush of ice and water.

The group at the window seemed, for a moment, paralyzed with horror; then there was a screaming and crying from one and all.

"He's under the water. Father—father—Harry's going under the ice!"

Every particle of color had gone from farmer May's face; he trembled in every limb, and threw up his hands wildly. His strength seemed to have ebbed away in the tide of grief. "God help me," he cried. My boy, my boy—and I can't swim!"

"But I can!" shouted a voice brave and clear as an angel's. "I can swim, and I'll save him;" and dashing past weeping mother May, Joseph Craig plunged headlong into the freezing water, swimming for dear life.

How they watched him breathless and excited, their hearts hanging by a thread. How they saw him grasp once, twice, at a dark object under the water, and then rise, his face gashed and bleeding from contract with the ugly ice-corners. He was far out now, and made a third dive; then there was a faint hurrah, and, breasting the ice, he swam up with one arm embracing poor Harry.

"My child—my boy. Thank God!" cried the happy parent, folding him in his arms. They bore him to the roaring fire in the sitting-room, and rubbed him until he opened his eyes and smiled. Pretty soon he was able to sit up, and laugh and talk naturally.

And where was Joseph all this time? Sitting on the kitchen floor, squeezing his wet clothes and rubbing the great painful gashes in his arms, from which the blood was still streaming.

"Joseph." He listened; it was farmer May's voice, unusually soft and tender. The bound boy shook like a leaf. Before he was aware, a strong arm came around behind him, lifting him from the floor. He found himself, as if by magic, sitting beside Harry, and Harry's bright head resting on his bosom, with great tears rolling down the grateful boy's cheeks.

"If there's anything you could wish for now, Joseph," said the farmer, huskily, "anything you'd like to have, just name it, my boy. You've saved us many a year of sorrow, and given us cause to remember this Christmas before all others. Come speak out, my boy!"

How could he speak and be so happy! Twice he essayed to gulp down the sobs rising in his throat; sobs of joy they were. "Only be kind to me, sir!" he gasped out at last; "only drop a kind word now and then, for I han't any mother like the rest!"

How was it with farmer May?—he was conscious of a great lack in his otherwise kindly heart. It quite broke him down—that appeal to his better nature; so he leaned on mother May's shoulder, and sobbed aloud. Joseph sat in a dream; his beautiful Christmas had come at last. No more hunger and thirsting of spirit now. How the joyous red spikes of firelight ran up the white wall, the whole room shining! Harry squeezing him tightly, with one arm, and Tiny, her cheeks flushed with crying, thrusting her pretty doll into his lap, whispering—

"There! there! keep it, Joseph: I don't want it; indeed and double-deed I don't!"

And then, running away in the corner, her face turned to the wall, lest by looking back she might repent the immense sacrifice. Well, well, children, tears cannot always last; and the May family were soon bright and smiling again, Joseph the happiest of all. Why, I don't believe Kriss Kringle, even, with his merry, frosty old face, looked more shining than the bound boy.

There was a great Christmas dinner, you must know, with all sorts of good things. Mother May couldn't heap Joseph's plate high enough with sweetmeats, and every one at the table drank his health in a brimming goblet of egg-nog. Oh! it was all fairy-land, and his cheeks kept tingling with proud bashfulness all the time.

Farmer May gave Joseph his freedom, and sent him to school with Harry. He had good reason to be proud of him, too, for there never was a better or more studious boy.

So you see, little children, that God never neglects even the humblest. He held little Joseph in the hollow of his hand, and put him on the road to happiness.

Many a blessed Christmas has farmer May had since then, and, may be, if you could look in upon them now, you might see them all seated around one of mother May's plum puddings, farmer May in the middle, rosy and smiling; handsome Harry on one side, growing up to be a noble manhood; and Joseph Craig on the other, with the promise of good in his sunny blue eyes. All these thanking God for this happy, happy Christmas.

To Tanners and Manufacturers OF BOOTS AND SHOES.

WE, the undersigned, take the liberty to invite your attention to our new process of tanning, viz:—With Sweet Fern, patented Oct. 12th, 1858. We claim and have demonstrated the fact, that our process of tanning is superior to any process known in this or any other country at the present time. The material we use in our process, is cheaper than any other material now in use; for the following reasons, viz:—It produces an article of leather, equal in all respects, and superior in some, to either French or German leather, and consequently the leather will bring twenty-five per cent. more than leather tanned with bark. It is as cheap as bark at two dollars per cord, as applied by our process to the purposes of tanning.

The time occupied in tanning is not over one fourth of the time occupied in the process of tanning with bark.

A Tannery can be built with one-fourth the expense that a tannery can be to tan the same amount of leather with bark. We use no power for grinding and all other power is unnecessary except for preparing and fitting the hides and skins, which is done in the usual way.

It is equally adapted to all kinds of tanning, producing wax, sole, harness or hand, superior to Hemlock or Oak. We tan calf skins 10 lbs. average in ten days, wax in thirty days, sole, hand and harness in sixty days, of the qualities above mentioned.

Our process produces greater weight than can be produced by any other material, producing an article of leather of the same quality.

Our process requires not over one-fourth the labor to produce the same amount of leather that it does by the bark process.

Tanneries are in full operation at Branch Mills, China; and at South China, where the operations can be witnessed by those who desire information relative to the subject, and at which places, leather and skins are kept on hand for sale, and where specimens can at all times be seen.

The leather has been in use one year, and has given universal satisfaction, especially in the quality of durability, and in its being water proof. The complexion and the appearance of the leather and the numerous certificates in our possession, will satisfy the most incredulous that the leather is all we claim it to be.

We say we challenge investigation, and presume we hazard nothing in saying (when we take into account the amount of hides tanned in New England and New York, the amount of leather consumed in the United States, the scarcity of Bark and high prices of other tanning materials, necessarily rendering the leather at a high price, making it expensive to the consumer), that our discovery must ultimately prove of vast public benefit, not only to the producer and consumer of leather, but to the agricultural world, as Fern can be cultivated, if need be, as well as grass or grain. A substitute for bark has long been wanted; time and money have been spent in experimenting to make this discovery. We claim, that, after having spent years in investigation, to have made the desired discovery, and we again say that we think we hazard nothing in reputation when we declare that the material is abundant, growing extensively in New England and in most parts of the United States.

We are now prepared to sell individual and territorial rights. All communications addressed to HARRINGTON & RUSSELL, at South China or at Palermo, will be promptly attended to.

South China, Aug. 1859. HARRINGTON & RUSSELL. 6m36

THE GREAT BENEFACTOR OF THE HOUSEHOLD!

STEWART'S Fuel Saving and Comfort Producing COOKING STOVE!

FOR Wood or Coal. With or without Hot Water Reservoir and Warming Closet. Improved 1859, with new and extra large Flues!

THE STEWART STOVE
Is the only true Economist among Cooking Stoves.
THE STEWART STOVE
Operates to Perfection with Bituminous Coal.
THE STEWART STOVE
Will pay for itself in saving of fuel every three years.
THE STEWART STOVE
Does all sorts of Cooking at the same time and also gives you plenty of hot water, and a warming closet, without cost.
THE STEWART STOVE
Combines the entire knowledge of a veteran inventor of 25 years experience.
THE STEWART STOVE
Bakes perfectly on top and in oven, and roasts in front, all at the same time.
THE STEWART STOVE
Will do twice the work of any other stove, with the same sized oven.
THE STEWART STOVE
Cooks meat and pastry together without imparting the flavor of one to the other.
THE STEWART STOVE
Will last twenty years. Many are now in use that were purchased fifteen and twenty years ago. Although costing more at first, it is in the end cheaper than any common Stove.
THE STEWART STOVE
Is the article suited to every family—it will aid in promoting luxury with economy. While it will be found an invaluable servant in the houses of the wealthy, it will also prove a Good Samaritan in securing comfort and happiness to the families of the poor. To those in moderate circumstances it makes itself indispensable by its labor saving and economical qualities.

JOHN W. CHASE,
38 Sole Agent for the Stewart Stove, Augusta.

KENNEBEC, SS.—*At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the second Monday of December, A. D.* 1859.

GEORGE W. BLANCHARD and HIRAM POPE, Executors of the last will and testament of WILLIAM BLANCHARD, late of West Gardiner, in said County, deceased, having presented their first account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:

ORDERED, That the said Executors give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of January next, at nine of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*
A true copy. Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 1*

KENNEBEC, SS.—*At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the second Monday of December, A. D.* 1859.

DAVID S. FIFIELD, Administrator with the will annexed, on the Estate of HANNAH FIFIELD, late of Fayette, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:

ORDERED, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*
True copy. Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 1*

KENNEBEC COUNTY.—*In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of December,* 1859.

IRENE DEARBORN, widow of ASA DEARBORN late of Augusta, in said County, deceased, having presented her application for allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased; has having waived the provision made for her in the will of said deceased:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given, three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, that all persons interested may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, on the second Monday of January next, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*
True copy. Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 1*

To the Judge of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec.

THE undersigned, in behalf of the President and Trustees of Waterville College, respectfully represent, that by the last will and testament of SARAH PERLEY, late of Augusta, deceased, there is a legacy for the benefit of said College, in the hands of Stephen Sewall, the Executor of said will, that by the provisions of said will, it becomes necessary to place the same in trust, and the Executor, who was nominated in the will as Trustee, declined to accept said trust. Wherefore your petitioners pray that James T. Champlin of Waterville, may be appointed Trustee of said Fund, under the provisions of the will of said Sarah Perley, deceased.

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, } Prudential Committee
JONES S. ELDEN. } of Waterville College.

KENNEBEC COUNTY.—In Probate Court at AUGUSTA, on the second Monday of December, 1859.

On the petition aforesaid, ORDERED, That notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of January next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. H. K. BAKER, Judge.

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.*
A true copy of the Petition and Order thereon.
Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 1*

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Maine in Legislature assembled.

THE PETITION of Wm Ward of Belgrade, Rice Bean, Alfred Chamberlain, Samuel Davies, Chas. H. Lovejoy, David T Ward, George H. Weeks, David Wilbur, Jonas Butterfield, Joseph Woodward, and Abner Hammond of Sidney, all in the County of Kennebec, humbly show that your petitioners are seized and possessed in severalty of lots numbered one hundred ninety one, one hundred ninety two, one hundred ninety three, one hundred ninety four, two hundred and seven, two hundred and eight, two hundred and nine, two hundred and ten, and twenty-eight, situate partly in each town of Sidney and Belgrade; that, by reason of their lands being thus situated they are subject to many and great inconveniences, trouble and expense, in having their land taxed in two towns; That a different, inconveniences and expense to which your petitioners are now subject, and whereof they complain, would, in a great measure be obviated and removed if they and their lands were set off and annexed to the town of Sidney.